

Part II

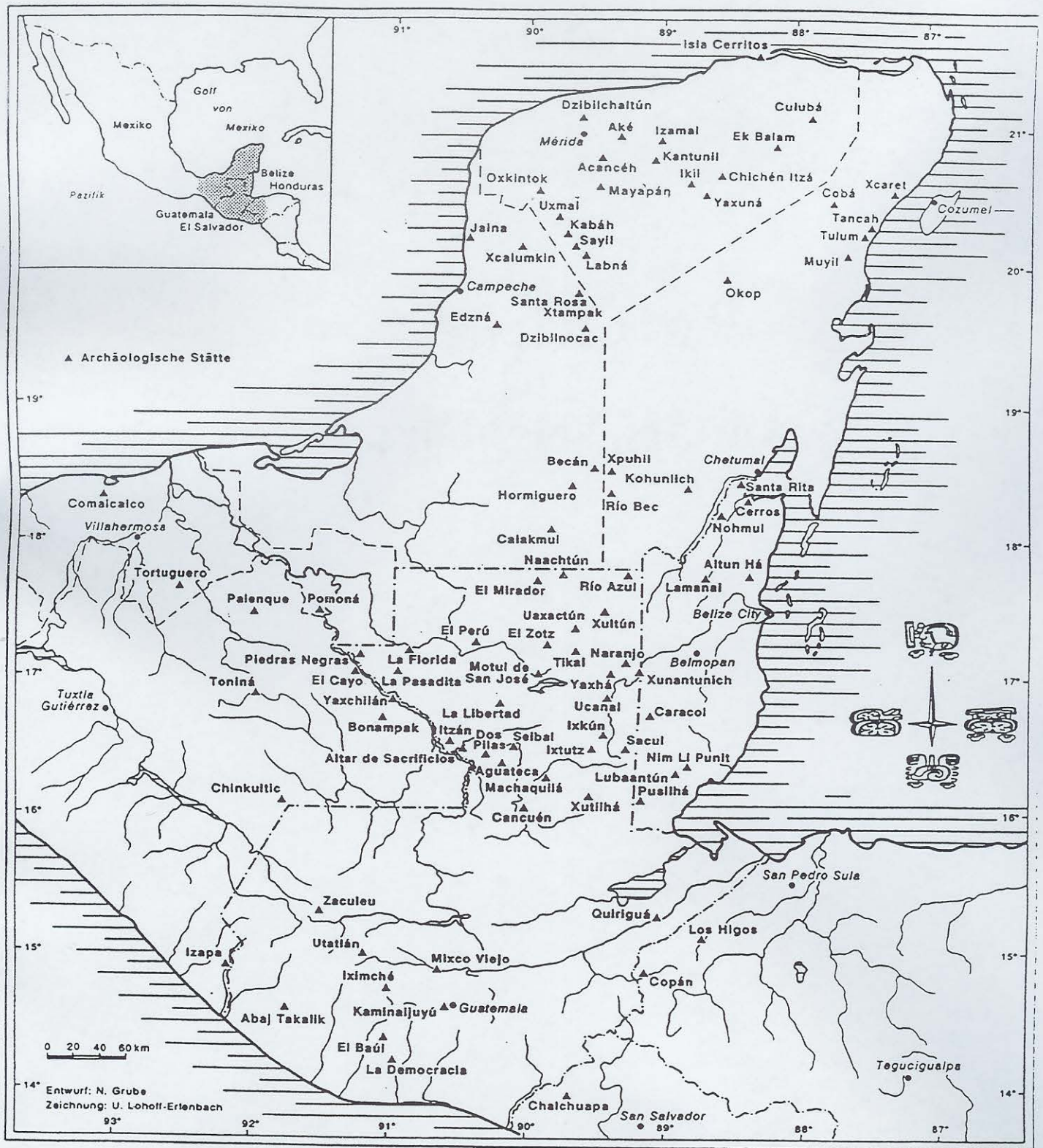
Palenque And Its Neighbors



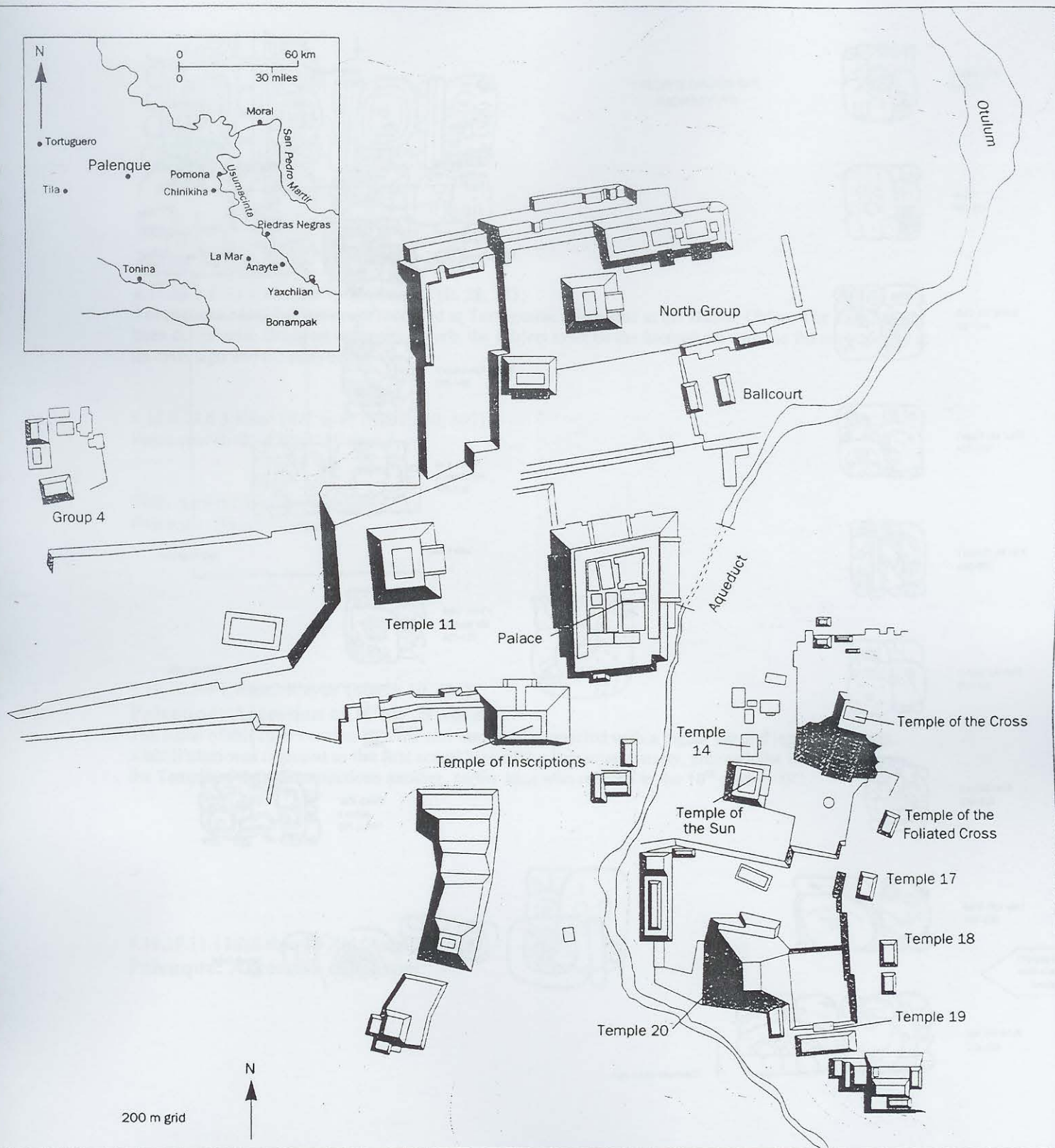
by Nikolai Grube, Simon Martin & Marc Zender

March 2002

2002 Palenque and Its Neighbors II-2



Map of the Maya Area with some of the most important sites.



Map of Palenque, Chiapas

2002 Palenque and Its Neighbors II-4

K'uk' Balam I
431-435



Casper
435-487



Butz'aj Sak Ch'ik
487-501



Ahkal Mo' Naab I
501-524



K'an Joy Chitam I
529-565



K'an Mo' Naab II
565-570



Kann Balam I
572-583



Lady Yohl Ik'nal
583-604



599 and 611
Attacks from
Calakmul

Aj Ne Ohl Mat
605-612



THE RULING DYNASTY OF PALENQUE

Lady Heron
612-?



K'an Mo' Hix

Lady Sak K'uk

K'inich Janaab Pakal I
615-683

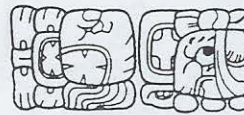


Lady Tz'akbu
Ajaw

K'inich Kan Balam II
684-702



K'inich K'an
Joy Chitam II
702-711



Lady Kinuw

Batz' Chan Mat

K'inich Ahkal
Mo' Naab III
721-736



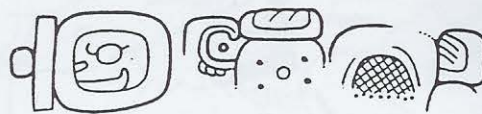
Lady Men N'ik

K'inich Janaab
Pakal
c. 742

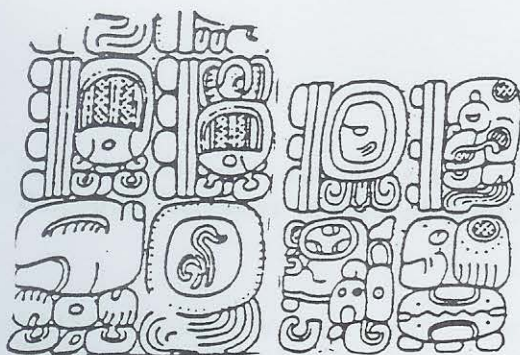
K'inich K'uk'
Balam II
764-c. 783



Wak Kimi
Janaab Pakal
799-?



Continued above right



8.15.16.0.5 11 Chikchan 13 Muwaan (Feb. 28, 353)

Tortuguero Mon. 6: First event recorded at Tortuguero; it happens at the Baakal Ch'en. The verb has not been deciphered. Being an intransitive verb, the subject must be the hieroglyph with the Piktun-superfix as its main sign and the *ni* syllable.

8.18.0.13.6 5 Kimi 14 K'ayab (March 30, 397)

Palenque: Birth of K'uk' B'alam I

Birth: 8.19.6.8.8

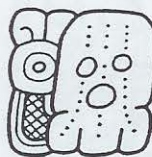
Palenque: Birth of Casper



8.19.15.3.4 1 K'an 2 K'ayab' (March 10, 431)

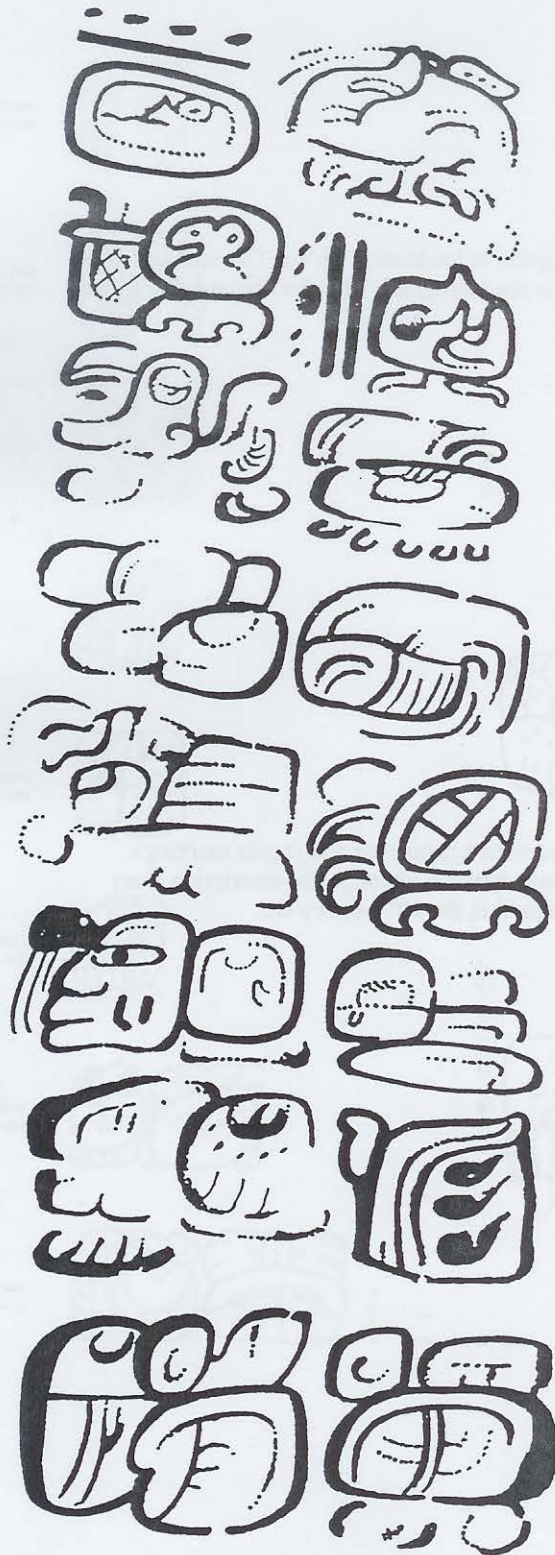
Palenque: Accession of K'uk' B'alam

The name of this ruler consists of a quetzal bird head connected with a jaguar ear and jaguar markings. K'uk' B'alam was regarded as the first actual king of the Palenque dynasty, although the inscription from the Temple of the Cross mentions another, earlier king who reigned in the 10th century BC.



8.19.19.11.17 2 Kaban 10 Xul (August 9, 435)

Palenque: Accession of Casper

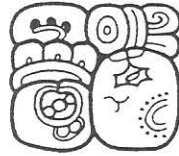


Yaleltsemen
(Drawing by S.
Houston)

9.2.1.12.3 9 Ak'bal 11 K'ank'in (Jan. 6, 477)
Jolja' Cave, Text B: Arrival at the cave
(*hul-i t-u-ch'en*) and feasting (*uk' we'*) in the
cave of a *sibikte'-ajaw* and his wife. [cf. the
later Yaleltsemen Cave text, also referring to
a *sibikte'-ajaw*].

9.2.12.6.18 3 Etz'nab' 11 Xul (July 28, 487)

Palenque: Accession of Butz'aj Sak Chiik

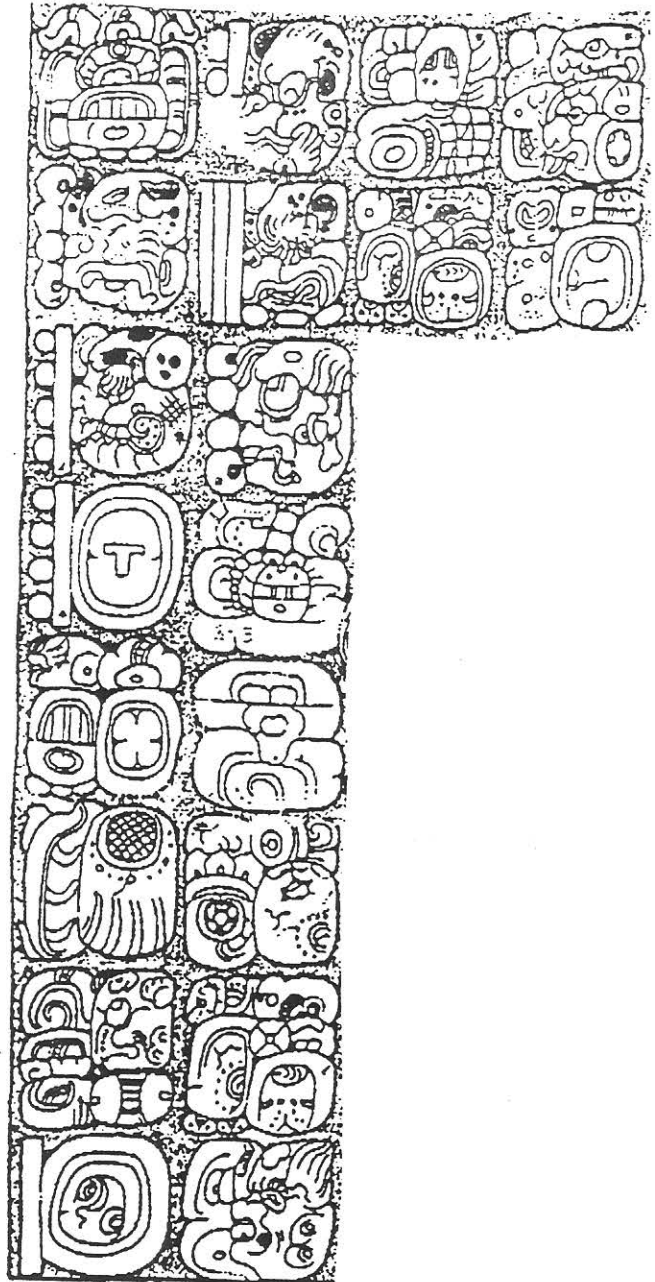


9.2.15.3.8 12 Lamat 6 Wo (May 3, 490)

Palenque: Birth of K'an Joy Chitam I

9.2.15.9.2 9 Lamat '0' Yaxk'in (

Palenque Temple 17 Panel: This is one of the few references to the little-known ruler Butz'aj Sak Chiik. According to this text, he performs some kind of dedication ritual for the site named Lakamha'. We believe that this constitutes a shift away from Toktan, which was the focus of all earlier royal activities. Lakamha' seems to be the ancient name for the place where Palenque is located today. The verb used here is still undeciphered, but morphologically it represents a transitive root used as a medipassive. The next event recorded on the panel is the accession of Ahkal Mo' Naab' I, and it is very likely that Ahkal Mo' Naab' wanted to emphasize that his accession took place at the new location already. This could be the reason why the dedication text continues with a reference to the king's *y-itaj*, the *ch'ok* Ahkal Mo' Naab'. This is also a nice proof that *ch'ok* does not just translate as "young", but that the underlying meaning is "unripe" or "not of royal status" because Ahkal Mo' Naab' was 25 at the time of this event.

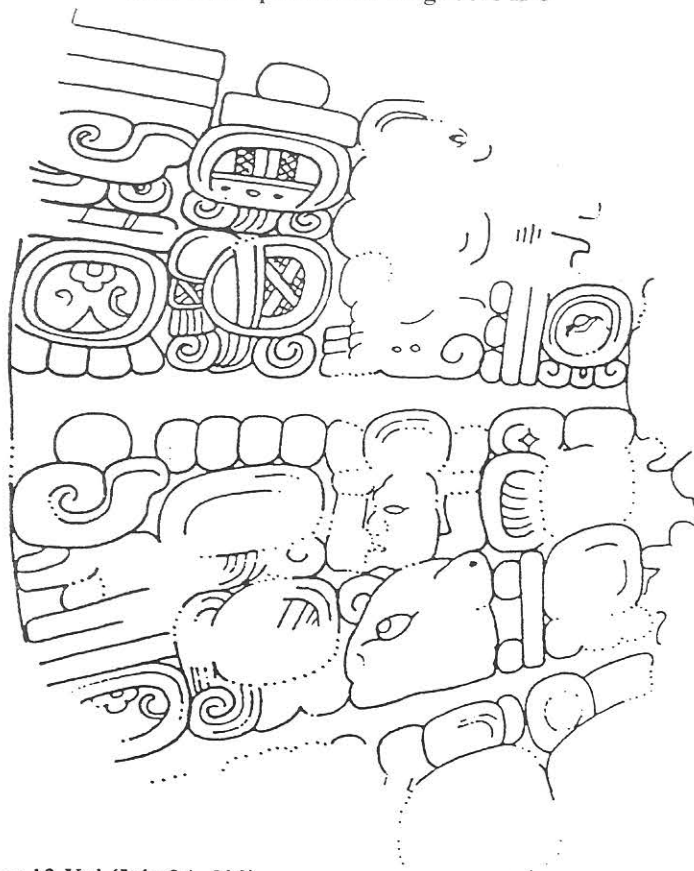


9.3.6.7.17 5 Kaban 0 Sotz' (June 3, 501)

Palenque: Accession of Ahkal Mo' Naab' I

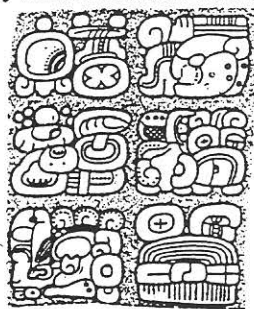
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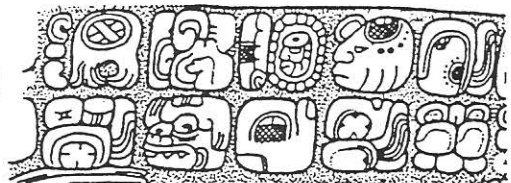
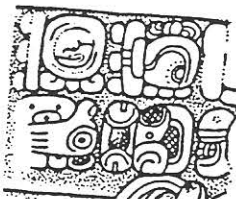
9.3.13.12.5 13 Chikchan 13 Xul (July 24, 508)

Toniná M. p43: A significant new text from Tonina describes a number of death events for royalty right across the Maya lowlands (for a fuller description of the monument see page II-10). One of the more notable is the demise of Chak Tok Ich'aak II of Tikal, as first noted by David Stuart. A little over a year later, dated to 9.3.15.1.19 7 Kawak 2 K'ank'in (Dec. 10, 509), there may even be the death of ruler from the Snake or *kan* polity later associated with Calakmul.



9.3.13.12.19 1 Kawak 7 Yaxk'in (Aug. 7, 508)

Yaxchilan, EC Lintels: Accession of Knot-eye Jaguar I, the ninth king of Yaxchilan. He has taken captives who were nobles from Bonampak, Piedras Negras (a vassal of king Turtle Tooth) and Tikal.



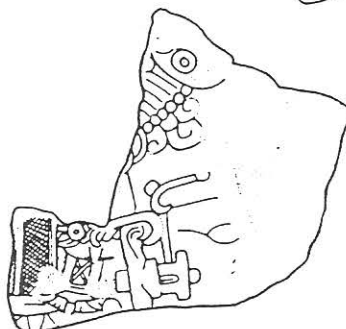
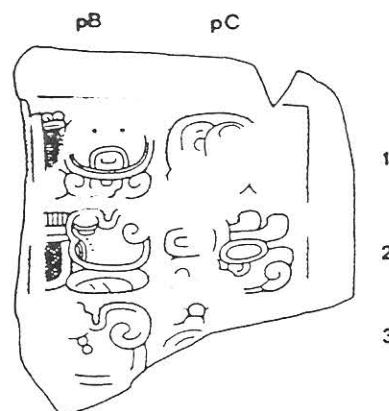
9.3.16.0.5 6 Chikchan 3 Yax (Nov. 11, 510)

Piedras Negras Panel 2: Taking of the *ko'haw* by Piedras Negras' lord Turtle Tooth. The *ko'haw* is a plated helmet of Mexican design. The taking happened in the presence of a foreign king called Tajoom Uk'ab' Tuun who carries the prestigious title *ochk'in kalo'mte'*, otherwise associated with Teotihuacan-derived legitimacy.



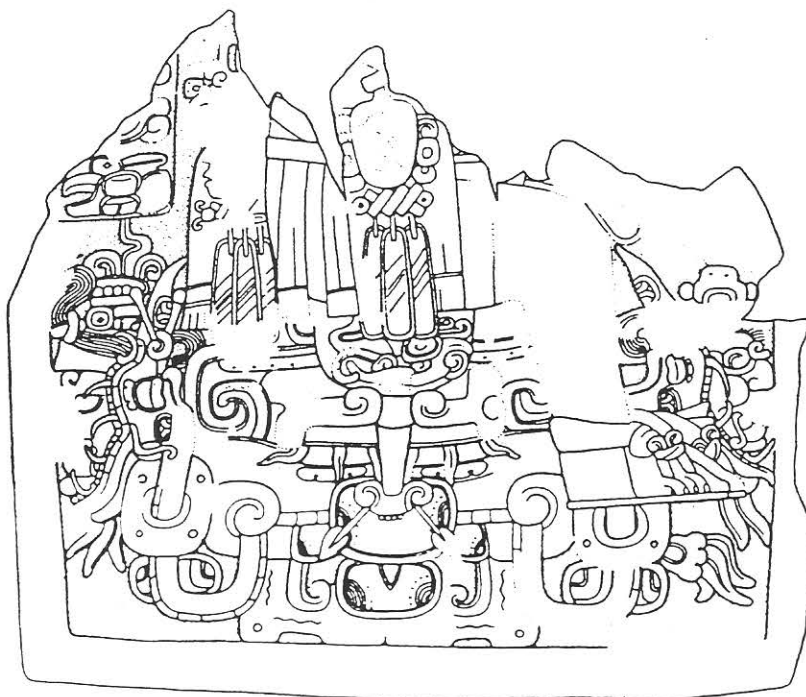
9.3.16.1.11 8 Chuwen 19 Mak (Dec. 7, 510)

Tortuguero Mon. 6: This statement is about a dedication event for a *pibnaah*, a symbolic sweatbath, by a lord named Ahkal K'uk'. He must have been a prominent lord of Tortuguero. There may be a connection between the shift of emphasis from Toktan to Lakamha' at Palenque, which had occurred 21 years before, and the dedication of a sweatbath or temple at Tortuguero. The verb is written *e-ke-wa-ni-ya*, *ek-wan-i-y*, where *ek* must be the root of a positional verb. The same verb is recorded with the date 9.11.16.8.18, which was the peak event of Mon. 6.

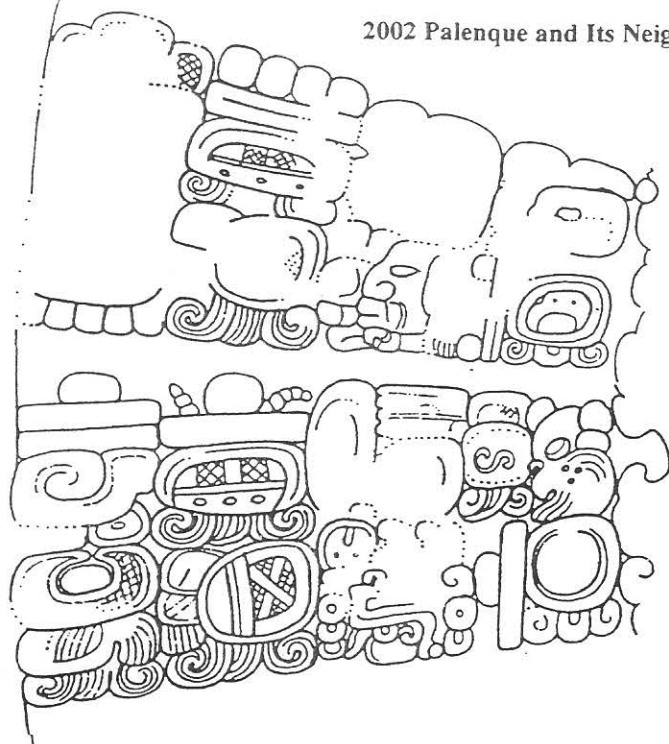


9.4.0.0.0 13 Ajaw 18 Yax
(Oct. 16, 514)

Tonina M.106: The broken but finely-worked stela called Tonina M.106 describes a "seating" on a particular mountain, as illustrated in the accompanying scene. Based on the survival of a single 5 Ajaw date, the event has previously been placed to the Period Ending 9.8.0.0.0 5 Ajaw 3 Ch'en. However, the design of the zoomorphic mountain here matches those on Tonina M.p43 in almost every particular, and it is hard to believe that these two works were not closely spaced in time. A name glyph in the king's headdress seems to contain the same Itzamnaaj glyph seen on the altar stone and this is very probably the same ruler.



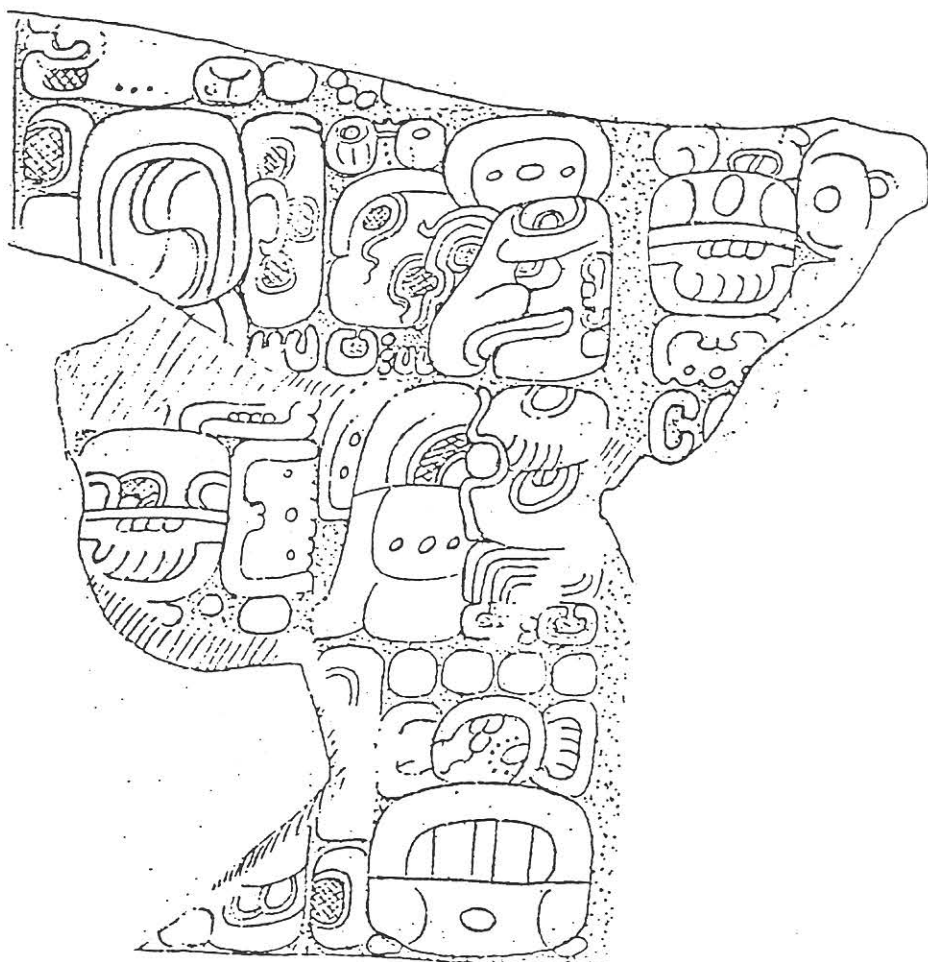
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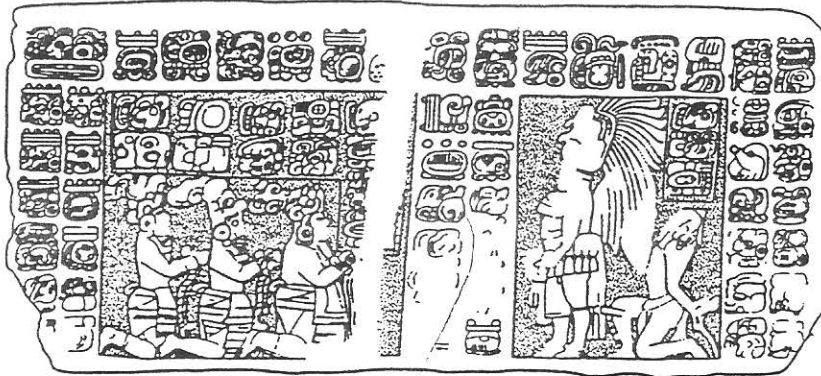


Tonina M.p43 (illustration shows small fragment only): Juan Yadeun's discovery of a small but richly carved 'altar' has had a major impact on our view of Tonina's Early Classic period. In a chronology pieced together by Peter Mathews and Michel Quenon, it was commissioned in the year 514. The badly destroyed text evidently concentrates on the deaths of a number of leading lords, some of as far away as Tikal and perhaps even Calakmul (see page 8). The name of the main protagonist survives as caption to the central scene, where it combines the name of God D, Itzamnaaj, with a bird, probably Muut in this case.

22

Pomona Panel 4: The first of several K'atun celebrations recorded on a series of Panels from Pomona, Tabasco. Most of the panels recording the K'atun celebrations have the same format: First the date of the K'atun ending is provided, then follows information about the king who oversaw the celebrations, and finally the place where the K'atun celebration happened. This pattern is very similar to the K'atun prophecies in the Chilam Balam Books, which also provide the names of lords who terminated the K'atuns and the places where a K'atun was "seated".





before 9.4.3.10.1 7 Imix 19 Pop (April 19, 518)

Piedras Negras Panel 12: Display of captives from Bonampak, Yaxchilan and Wa-Bird. One of the captives is the ninth king of Yaxchilan, Knot-eye Jaguar I. Although there is no date recorded for the capture events, these must have happened before 518, the last date recorded on the Panel.

9.4.9.0.4 7 K'an 17 Mol (September 3, 523)

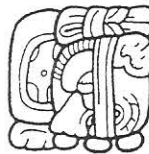
Palenque: Birth of Ahkal Mo' Naab' II

9.4.10.1.5 11 Chikchan 13 Ch'en (Sept. 18, 524)

Palenque: Birth of Kan B'ahlam I. Born only one year after Ahkal Mo' Naab' II, we can presume that Kan B'ahlam I was his younger brother.

9.4.14.10.4 5 K'an 12 K'ayab (Feb. 23, 529)

Palenque: Accession of K'an Joy Chitam I

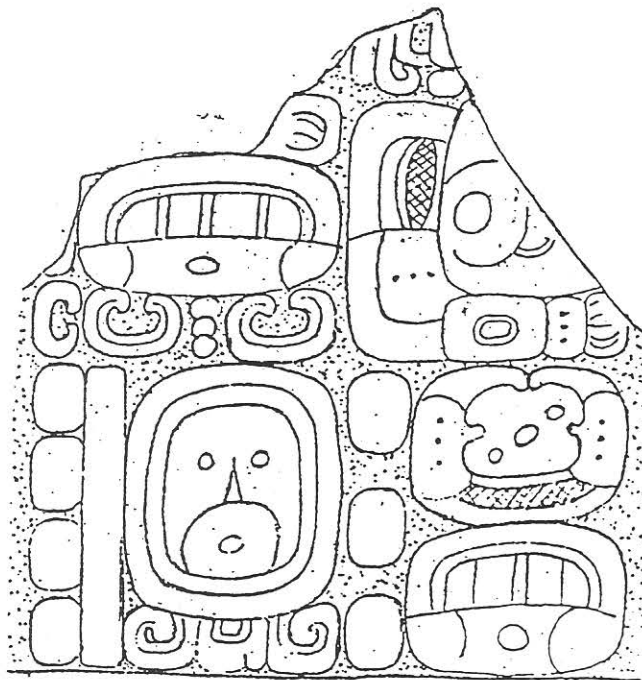


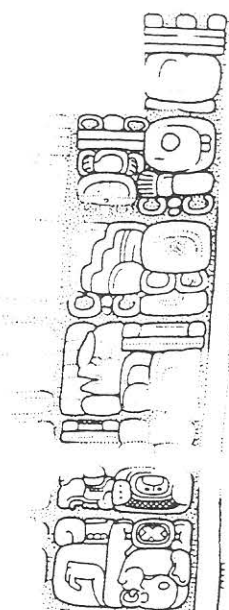
9.5.0.0.0 11 Ajaw 18 Sek (July 3, 534)

Pomona Panel 4: The K'atun was celebrated.

9.6.0.0.0 9 Ajaw 3 Wayeb (March 20, 554)

Pomona Panel 4: The K'atun was celebrated.





shortly after 9.6.0.0.0 9 Ajaw 3 Wayeb (March 20, 554)
Piedras Negras Stela 12: In this retrospective statement, Piedras Negras Ruler VII states that one of his ancestors delivered tribute at Pomona. The delivery is overseen by a lord from Pomona whose name includes a jaguar holding the sun sign aloft.

9.6.8.17.2 7 Ik' 20 Muwaan (Jan. 14, 563)
Tonina M. 177 (Zotz Choh Stela): The Zotz Choh stela is one of the finest three-dimensional carvings found at Tonina, as well as being one of the earliest. It contains a single Calendar date and a Distance Number leading to an unstated Period Ending, apparently that of 9.7.4.0.0. The event is an accession and the ruler's name is composed of sequential animal forms, a jaguar, bird, and peccary.

9.6.11.0.16 7 Kib 4 K'ayab (Feb. 6, 565)

Palenque: Death of K'an Joy Chitam I after a long tenure of 36 years.

9.6.11.5.1 1 Imix 4 Sip (May 2, 565)

Palenque: Accession of Ahkal Mo' Naab' II



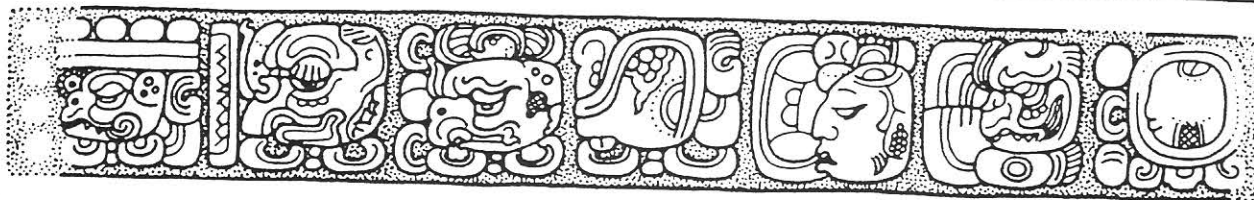
9.6.16.10.7 9 Manik' 5 Yaxk'in (July 21, 570)

Palenque: Death of Ahkal Mo' Naab' II. His tenure was extremely short, he reigned only five years.



9.6.18.5.12 10 Eb 0 Wo (April 6, 572)

Palenque: Accession of Kan Balam I



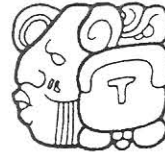
9.7.0.1.0 1 Ajaw 3 Muwaan (Dec. 25, 573)

Chinikihá Throne: Capture of a *po'-nal*, a person from the *po'* place. This is the first foreign mention of Tonina, whose ancient place name was *po'* or *popo'*.

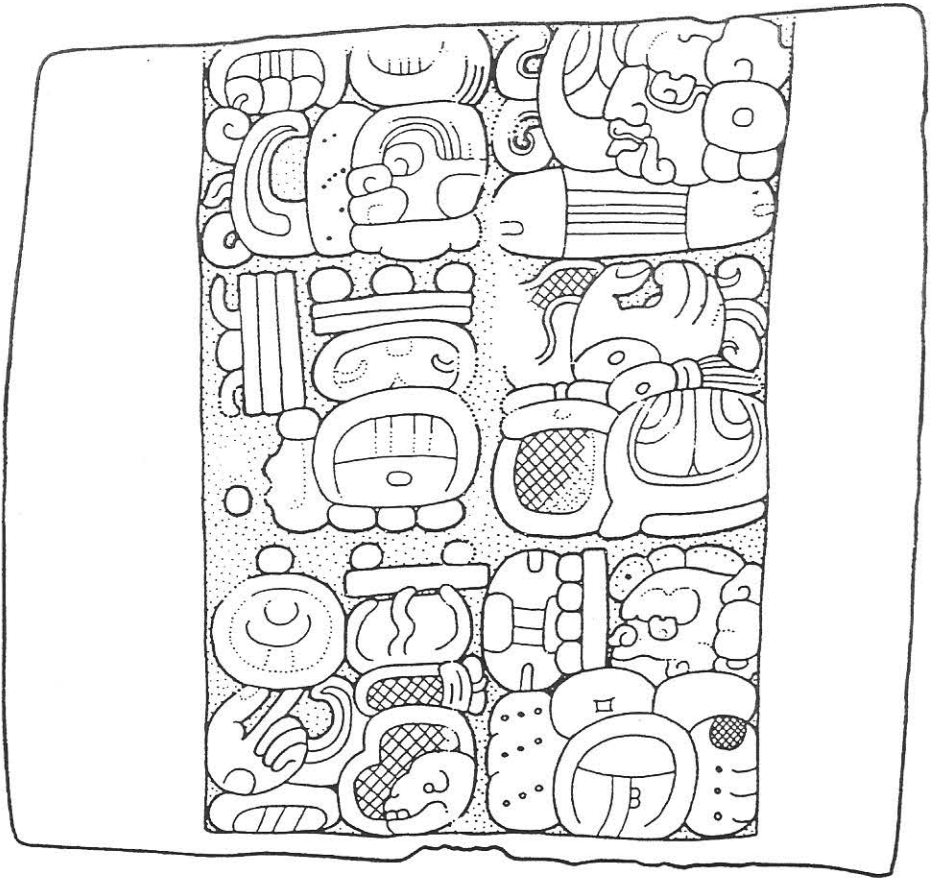
9.7.9.5.5 11 Chikchan 3 K'ayab (February 1, 583)
Palenque: Death of Kan B'ahlam I.

9.7.10.3.8 9 Lamat 1 Muwaan (December 21, 583)
Palenque: Accession of Lady Yo'l Ik'nal

It seems that Kan B'ahlam I left no surviving male heir, therefore his sister or his daughter acceded to Palenque's throne.

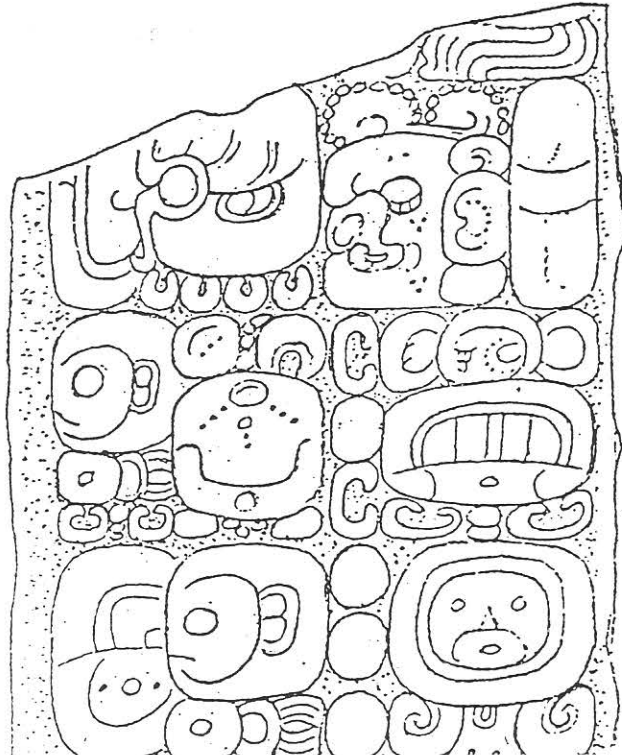


9.7.16.4.4 1 K'an 7
 K'ank'in (Dec. 5, 589)
Tonina/Emiliano Zapata
 Panel: This odd monument is found today in the Tabascan town of Emiliano Zapata, though whether it was recently looted from Chiapas or traveled north in ancient times is unclear. While it contains no tie to the Long Count, the glyph style clearly falls close to the Early-Late Classic divide, with the later 6th-century the most likely placement given the 'year ending' it seems to connect to. This incomplete wall panel first describes a lord of *aj k'uhuun* rank, the client of an otherwise unknown lord or ruler. We next come to a fire or censuring ritual, before an "arrival" at the burial place of a certain Chak B'olon Chaak on 9.7.19.0.0 9 Ajaw 8 Ch'en (Aug. 27, 592). From his Emblem Glyph it is clear that this is an otherwise unknown ruler of Tonina.



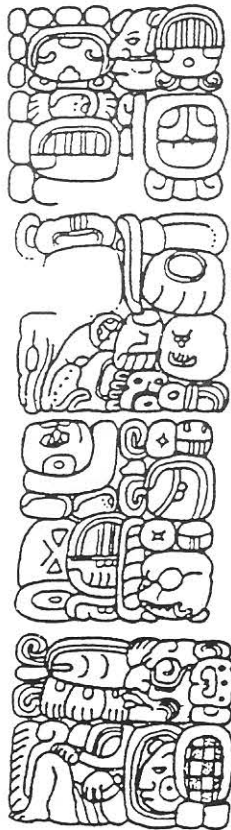
9.8.0.0.0 5 Ajaw 3 Ch'en (Aug. 24, 593)

Pomona Panel Y: Cloud Chaak Jaguar from Pomona oversaw the K'atun ending celebrations at a place called Ti'tzil.



9.8.5.12.19 10 Kawak 12 Wo (Apr. 12, 599)

Tonina Celt 1: Counted from the Period Ending 9.8.5.0.0 this incised celt may name a new Tonina king, though if so his Emblem Glyph is absent.



9.8.5.13.8 6 Lamat 1 Yax (April 21, 599)

Palenque HS: Axing of Lakamha by a *y-ajaw te* of Sky Witness from Calakmul. The city was sacked by somebody related to Calakmul. Clearly this was not Sky Witness himself, who must have been dead by this time. Calakmul's current ruler was Scroll Serpent, who had taken office in 579. The agent of the attack seems to have been a certain k'ox (?) luka (?) from the so-called "Chi-throne" place. This lord is related to the deceased Sky Witness through a *y-ajaw te* relationship. One of the great questions discussed during the last Maya Meetings concerned the location of this Chi-throne place. The place cited in many texts from all over the Maya lowlands and is associated with Late Preclassic dates and the erection of the first stelae. Historically the identification of this toponym with a place in the El Mirador Basin (and therefore within the reach of Calakmul) seems possible. The lord who attacked Palenque may have been a noble from one of the great Late Preclassic cities in the vicinity of Calakmul. We know that several of these places were reoccupied in the Late Classic period. The phrase continues with a reference to the throwing down (*yal-ej*) of the three patron gods of Palenque.

9.8.9.13.0 8 Ajaw 13 Pop (March 23, 603)

Palenque: Birth of K'inich Janaab Pakal I

9.8.11.6.12 2 Eb 20 Keh (November 4, 604)

Palenque: Death of Lady Yo'1 Ik'nal



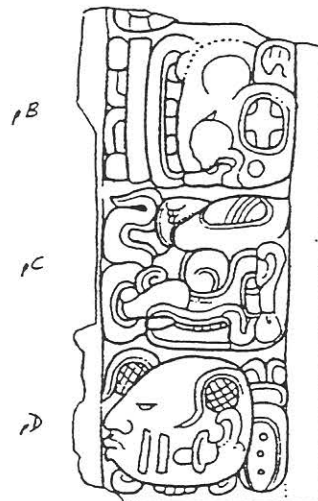
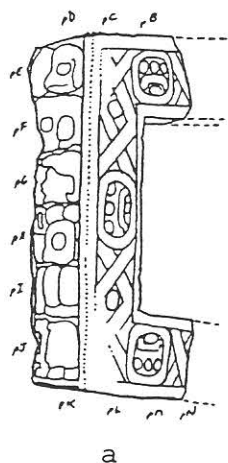
9.8.11.9.10 8 Ok 18 Muwaan (January 1, 605)

Palenque: Accession of Aj Ne O'1 Mat

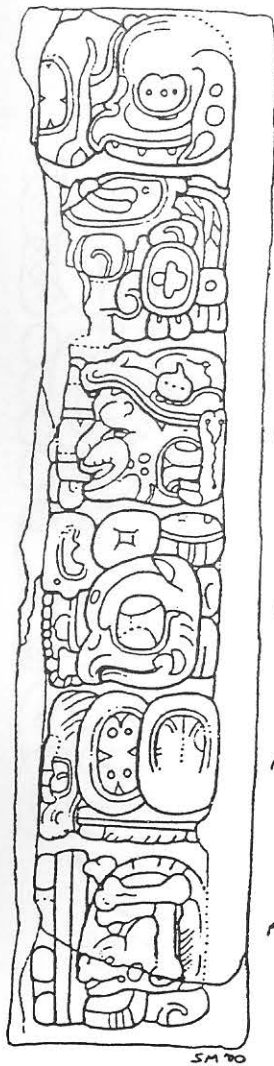
9.8.12.14.17 7 Kaban
15 Wo (Apr. 13, 606)

Tonina

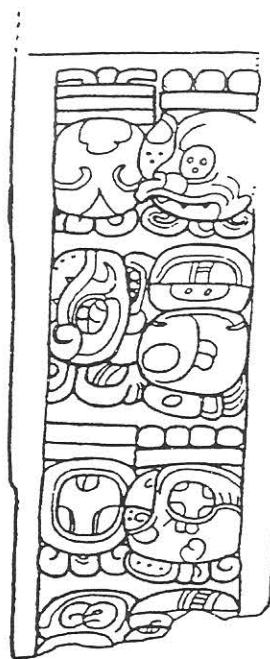
M.p50/Pestac?: A strange trapezoid stone, bearing Teotihuacan motifs, was uncovered during Juan Yadeun's recent excavations at Tonina. It carries an elegantly carved text on its outer edge, beginning with the name sequence for a new Tonina ruler, K'inich Hix Chapaat, born in 606.



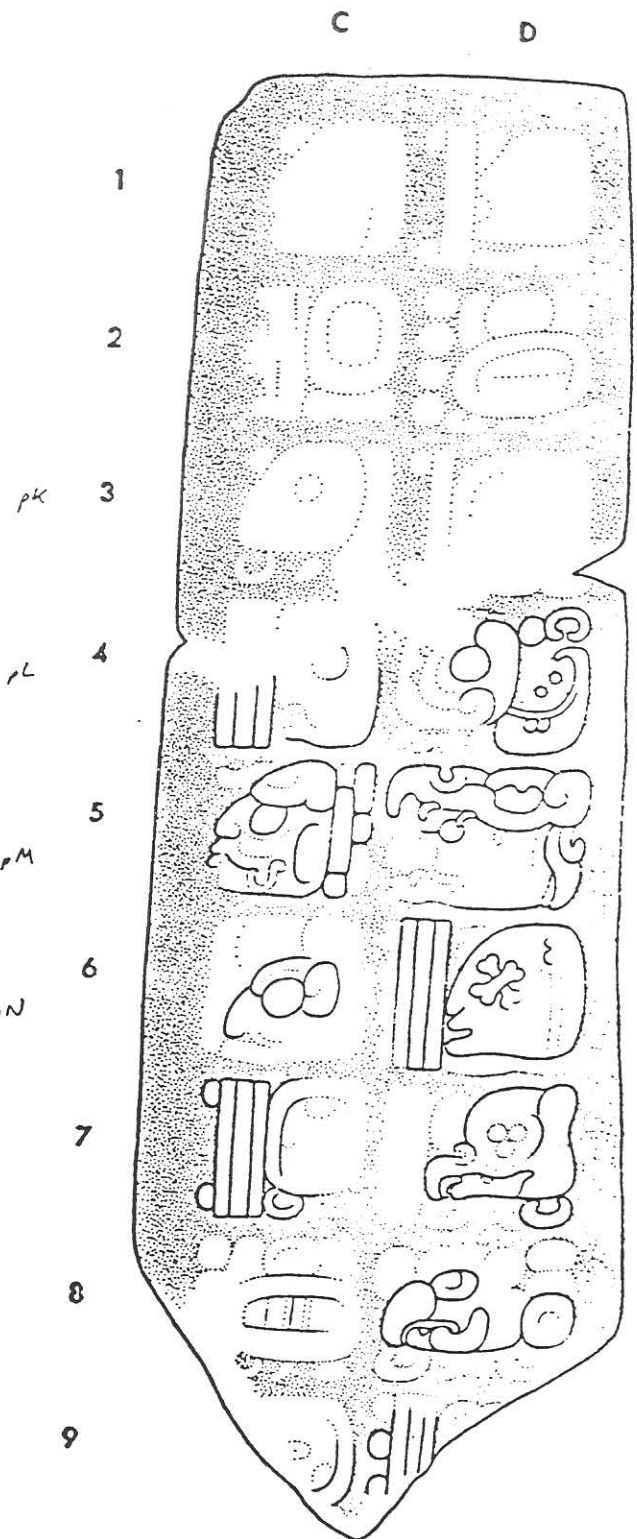
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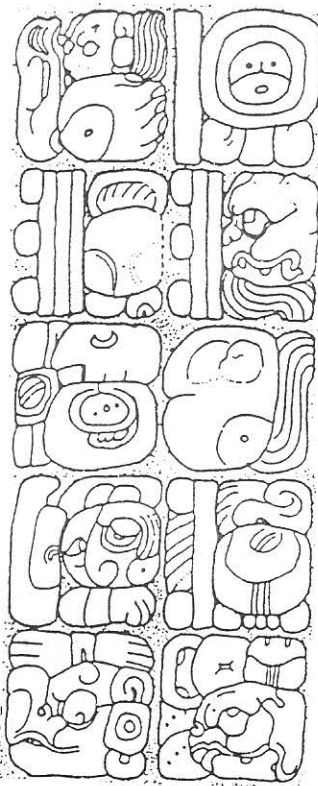


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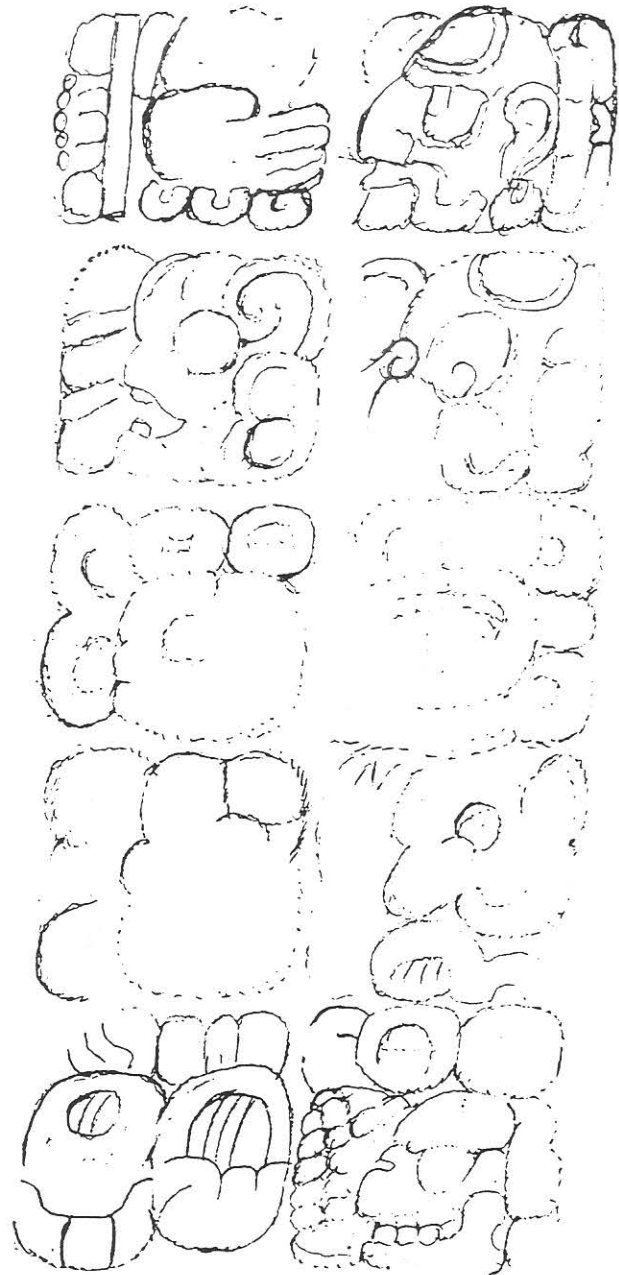
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9.8.13.0.0 5 Ajaw 18 Sek (June 15, 606)

Palenque Temple of the Inscriptions, East: *machaj chun tuun*, "No seating of the Tun", probably as the result of the attack by Calakmul seven years earlier and the dismay of the patron gods, no stone setting was celebrated for the 13 Tun ending.



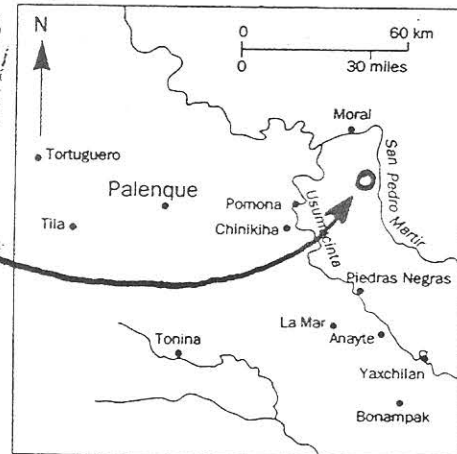
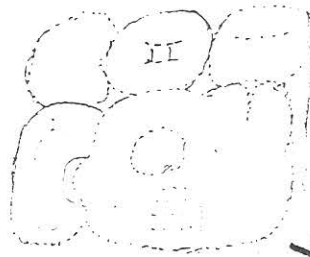
ca. 9.8.15.0.0 (609)

Santa Elena Mon. 1: Aj Ne O'l Mat supervises a local accession. Santa Elena is a little known archaeological site at the Rio San Pedro Martir in the Mexican state of Tabasco. The monuments from Santa Elena were brought to the small museum Dr. José Gómez Panaco of Balancan, Tabasco in the late 1970s. Most of the panels with hieroglyphic inscriptions were found in association with the ballcourt of the site. Unfortunately, the monuments are broken, and there is not a single monument with a preserved Long Count date. However, in the vicinity of Santa Elena, at the rancheria La Cuchilla a monument was found in a very similar style, which carries the beginning of a 9.9.0.?? Long Count. This date also corresponds in style to the calligraphy of the Santa Elena monuments, making a 9.9.0.0.0 date for the Santa Elena monuments very likely.

All panels from Santa Elena in the museum mention local lords and as their principal title a hieroglyph which is composed of an **AJAW** superfix and a **wa** sign in front of a fish or bird head. Although there is quite a lot of variation in the actual main signs, there can hardly be any doubt that this is the long-known "Wa-bird" toponym, which is mentioned so often in inscriptions from Palenque, Piedras Negras, Yaxchilan, and even La Corona.

The last passage on Santa Elena Monument 1 seems to refer to a local lord, and after a series of eroded glyphs goes on to mention a lord who carries a *b'aak* emblem glyph (here written with a skull instead of a bone) and a name which consists of a **-ne** suffix and the elements **yo-OHL ma-ta**. The assumption that this is Aj Ne Ohl Mat of Palenque is highly plausible. If this is indeed the case it would imply that during Aj

Ne Ohl Mat's tenure Santa Elena, a site half way between Palenque and Calakmul came under the influence of Palenque.



9.8.17.15.14 4 Hix 7 Wo (April 4, 611)

Palenque, TI, East Panel: Axing of Lakamha by Calakmul's Scroll Serpent. This second sacking of Palenque by Calakmul may have been a reaction to Palenque's attempts to expand its influence towards the Rio San Pedro Martir and Santa Elena.

9.8.19.4.6 2 Kimi 14 Mol (August 8, 612)

Palenque: Death of Aj Ne O'l Mat after a short rule of only eight years.

9.8.19.7.18 9 Etz'nab 6 Keh (October 19, 612)

Palenque: Accession of Muwaan Mat

The identity of this figure is still opaque. The new ruler carries the same name as Palenque's ancestral deity and progenitor of Palenque's three supernatural patrons.



9.8.19.8 5 3 Chikchan 13 Keh (?) (Oct. 26, 612)

Tortuguero Mon. 6: At about this time, B'alam Ajaw, the vigorous warrior king of Tortuguero was born. Because the day coefficient of the Distance Number is broken off, the exact date cannot be determined any more.



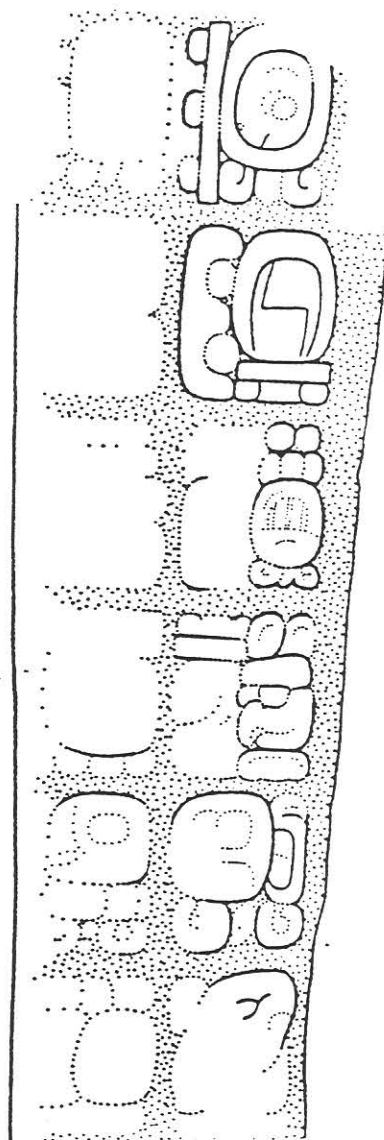
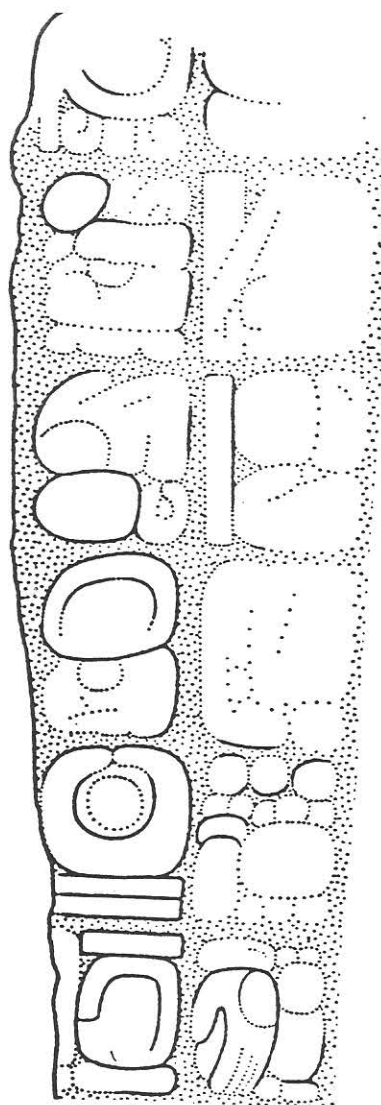
2002 Palenque and Its Neighbors II-18



Pomona Panel Y: The seating of the stone was seen by K'inich Ho B'alam from Pomona.

9.9.0.0.0 3 Ajaw 3 Sotz' (May 12, 613)

Palenque: *Satay k'uhul ixik, satay ajaw*, "lost is the divine lady, lost is the lord"; in a uniquely woeful language this text describes the loss of institutions and rituals which were NOT performed: *ma yak'aw u tatal*, "he does not give the *tatal* (for the celebration of the K'atun ending)". Obviously, during the short tenure of Muwaan Mat the gods did not receive appropriate attention.



9.9.1.13.11 10 Chuwen 9 K'ayab (Jan. 30, 615)

Tonina M.28/M.p50: At the grand age of nine, K'inich Hix Chapaat acceded to the Tonina throne.

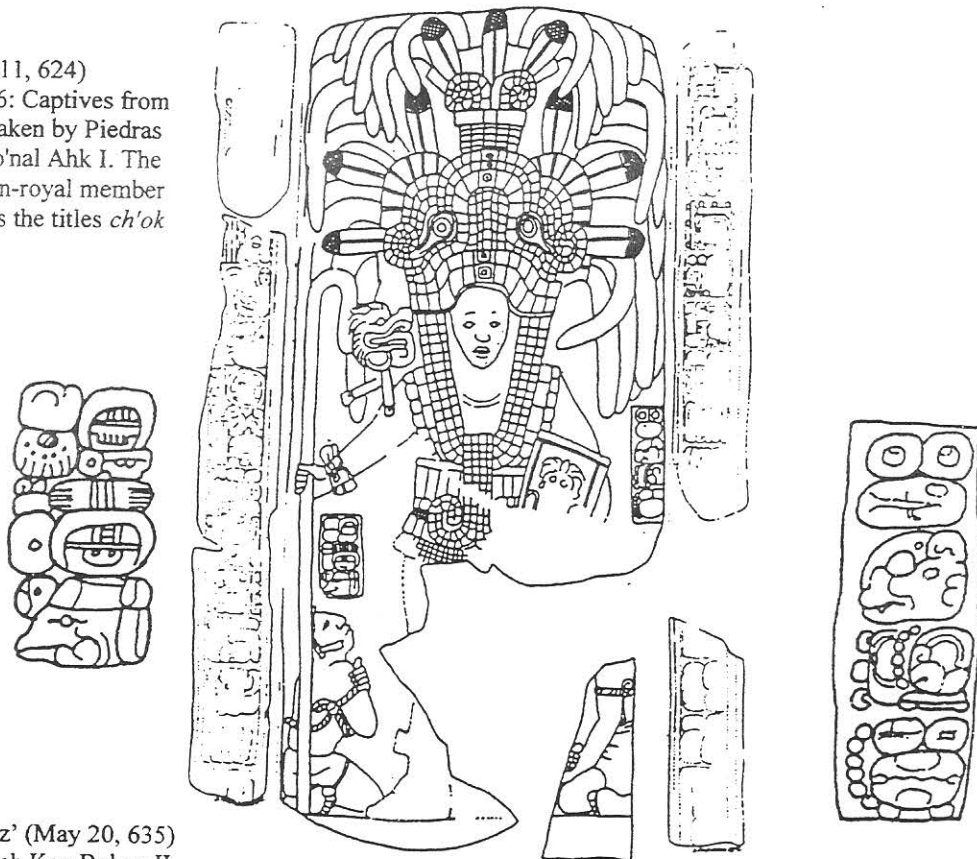


9.9.2.4.8 5 Lamat 1 Mol (July 26, 615)

Palenque: Accession of K'inich Janaab' Pakal I

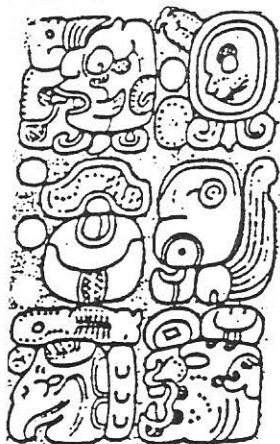
9.9.11.12.3 (November 11, 624)

Piedras Negras Stela 26: Captives from Sak Tz'i and Palenque taken by Piedras Negras Ruler K'inich Yo'nal Ahk I. The Palenque captive is a non-royal member of the nobility, he carries the titles *ch'ok* and *y-ajk'uhu'n*.



9.10.2.6.6 2 Kimi 19 Sotz' (May 20, 635)

Palenque: Birth of K'inich Kan Balam II



9.10.11.3.10 1 Ok 3 Kumk'u (Feb. 6, 644)

Tortuguero Mon. 1, 6: Accession of B'alam Ajaw, whose name translates as "Jaguar Lord". He was 31 years of age when he acceded to the throne.



9.10.11.9.6 13 Kimi 14 Sek (June 1, 644)

Tortuguero Mon. 6: This is the first of two attacks against Oxte K'uh, a place which is mentioned several times in later texts of Palenque. This suggests that the relations between Palenque and Tortuguero were not friendly. The first part of the phrase probably records another attack, note that the verb is followed by the expression *u-NAAH-u-TO'K'-PAKAL*, "... the first time his flint and his shield". The star war verb in the second part of the phrase is followed by the adverb *xa* "also, again", suggesting that the phrase records two different attacks

that were taking place at the same time. It is possible that the first verb which precedes the To'k' Pakal expression is a syllabic spelling for the still undeciphered Star War verb. The main sign is the head of a raccoon, as David Stuart has communicated in an e-mail to several of us. The word for raccoon in proto-Ch'olan is **ehmäch*. The head of the raccoon may stand for the verb root *ehm* "come down". The hand represents the syllable *ke*, probably because in Ch'orti' one of the words for "come down, lower" is *ekm*. Is *ekm* the reading for the Star War expression?

9.10.11.17.0 11 Ajaw 8 Mak (Nov. 2, 644)
Palenque: Birth of K'an Joy Chitam II

9.10.12.3.10 10 Ok 18 K'ayab (January 31, 645)
Tortuguero Mon. 6: A *ch'ak* event against an unknown location.



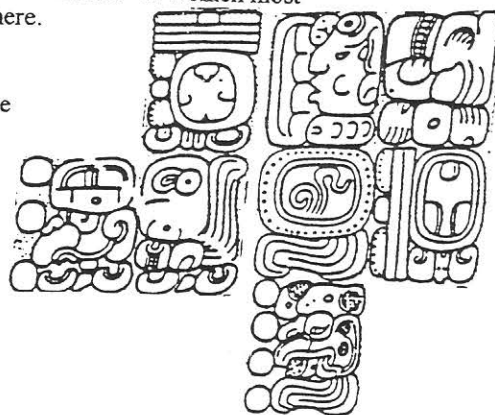
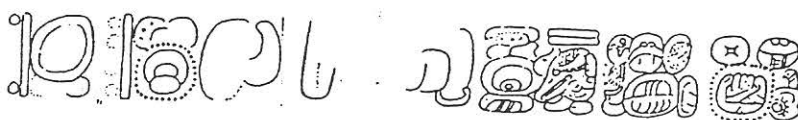
9.10.15.0.0 6 Ajaw 13 Mak (Nov. 7, 747)

Tortuguero Sarcophagus, Mon. 6: According to the text on the sides of the sarcophagus, somebody, probably a woman arrived at K'ak' Witz. The arrival verb, which usually reads *hul* "arrive here" appears here with a TAL suffix, certainly because the word *tal* also means "come". The "arrival" of women most often is a metaphorical expression for marriage, this could also be the case here.

9.10.15.1.11 11 Chuwen 4 Muwaan (Dec. 8, 647)

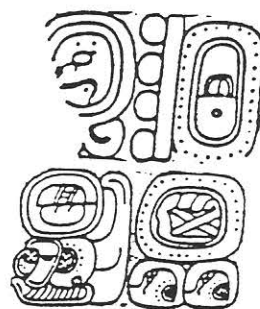
Tortuguero Mon. 6: This is the same event as the one recorded with the date 8.15.16.0.5. Both are connected by a DN of 14.19.1.6.

9.10.15.7.6 9 Kimi 14 Wo (April 4, 648)
Piedras Negras Panel 15: a capture



9.10.16.3.6 7 Kimi 9 Mol (July 25, 649)

Tortuguero Mon. 6 and Sarcophagus: *Ch'ak* against a place called Yomoop. Yomoop was in close relation with Oxte K'uh, the place attacked by Tortuguero just five years before. The artist who carved the stela for Lady Ok Ayiin from Yomoop came from Oxte K'uh.



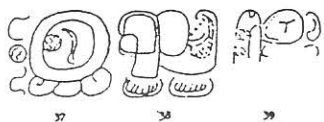
9.10.16.15.0 3 Ajaw 3 Yax (August 28, 649)

Tortuguero Sarcophagus: An unknown event that involved a woman, probably the same woman whose arrival was mentioned in association with the 9.10.15.0.0 date. The verb includes the *yal* hand over the head of God A' (*Akan*). There is a second verb, which reads *ya-tz'a-ja*. It is very likely the passive of a transitive root *yatz'*.



9.10.17.1.2 7 Ik' 5 K'ank'in (Nov. 18, 649)

Tortuguero Sarcophagus: It was captured a lord with the name u-su (?).

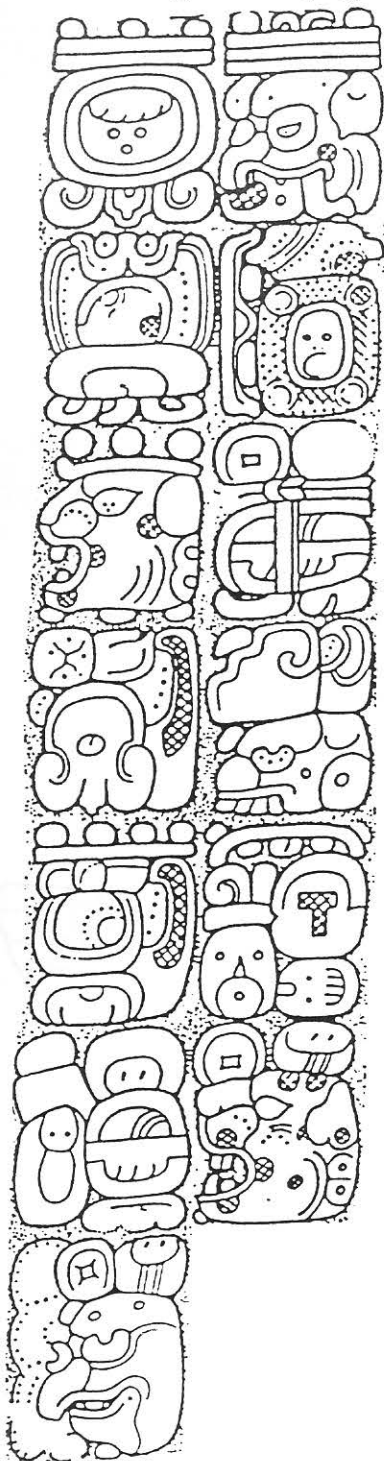
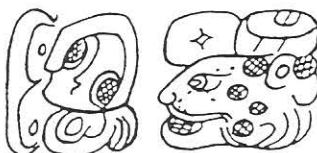
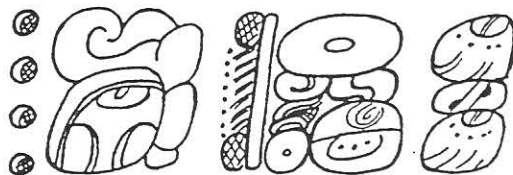
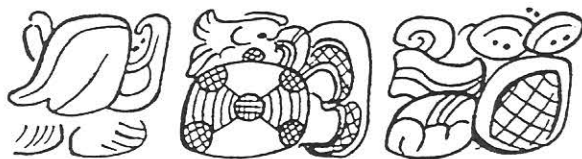
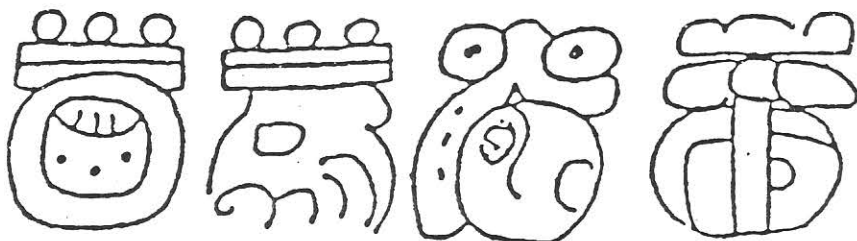


9.10.17.1.9 1 Muluk 12 K'ank'in (Nov. 25, 649)

Tortuguero Sarcophagus: Only seven days after the capture another place is "ch'aked".

9.10.17.2.14 13 Hix 17 Muwaan (Dec. 20, 649)

Tortuguero Mon. 6, Sarcophagus, and Earflares: Historically, this is perhaps the most important event recorded at Tortuguero: the conquest of Joy Chan, as Comalcalco was anciently called and its warband Uux B'ahlam. The conquest involved the spilling of blood and the piling of skulls, and somehow blood and skulls were seen as *b'olon hinaj*, "many seeds" of souls. According to the incised Sarcophagus text, a series of warriors was taken captive: Tz'unun Mo' ("Hummingbird Macaw"), Ab'at K'uk' ("Servant Quetzal"), Chan Chuwen Aj Peten Ti' ("Four Monkey from the Coast of the Island?") and others.

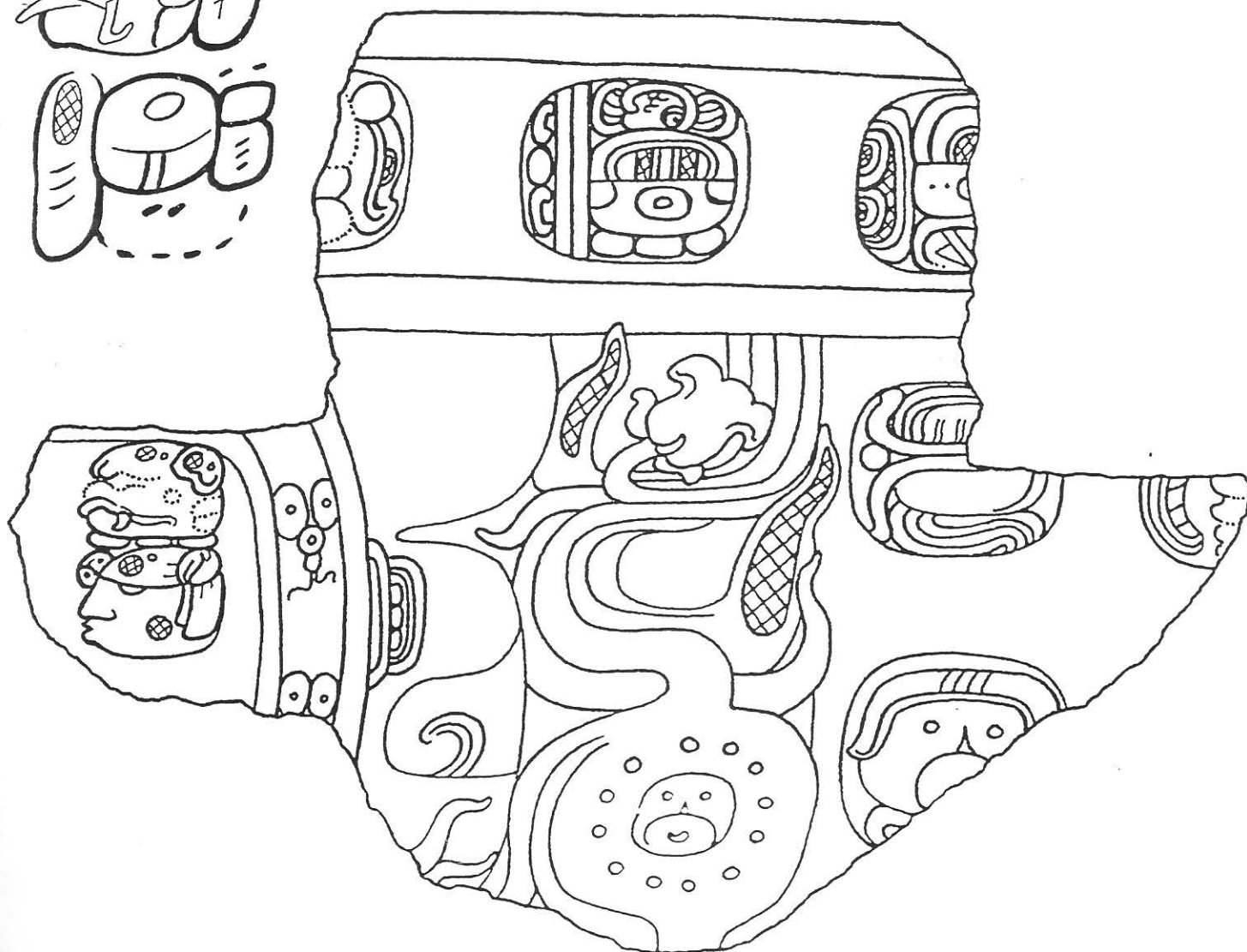


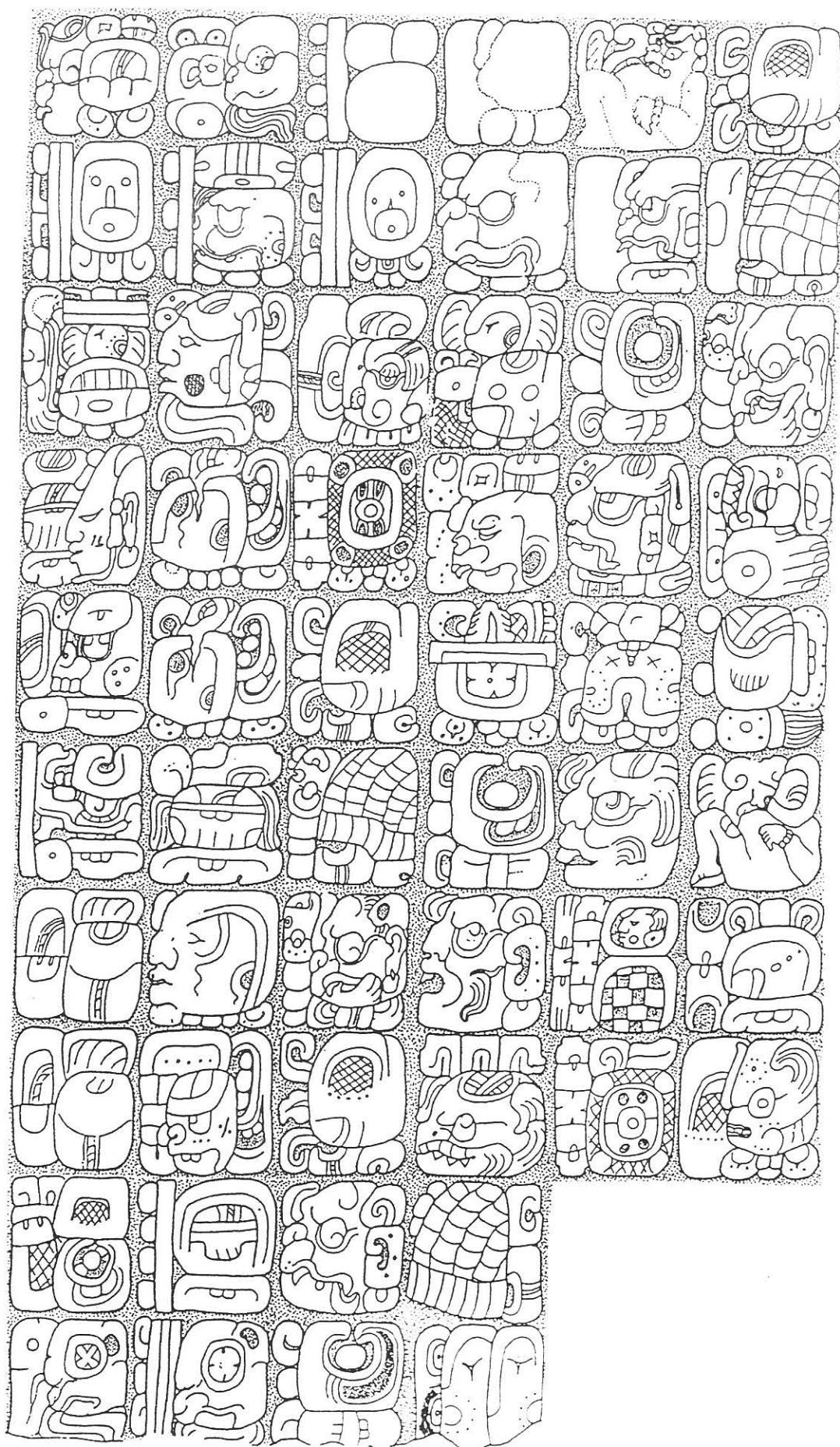
Mid to Late Seventh Century

Comalcalco MT2 of T.IIIa: This pendant, recovered from a secondary interment in the North Plaza of Comalcalco, records the name of 4 Monkey (*Chan Chuwen*), a victim of the Tortuguero war mentioned on B'ahlam Ajaw's sarcophagus.

9.11.0.0.0 12 Ajaw 8 Keh (Oct. 11, 652 A.D.)

Comalcalco Stone Urn: This large (26 cm in diameter) fragment of a stone urn contains an 11th-k'atun designation followed by an enigmatic **AK'-CHIT[IK']-ta** compound. This same combination can be seen on Tortuguero Monument 1, where it is associated with an action B'ahlam Ajaw conducted on 9.10.13.0.0 1 Ajaw 3 K'ank'in (Nov. 17, 645). Perhaps most interestingly, B'ahlam Ajaw's name glyphs appear on a portion of the piece that may once have held an image of the Tortuguero ruler, all of which suggests strong and continuing interactions between Comalcalco and Tortuguero some seven years after the latter's conquest of the former.

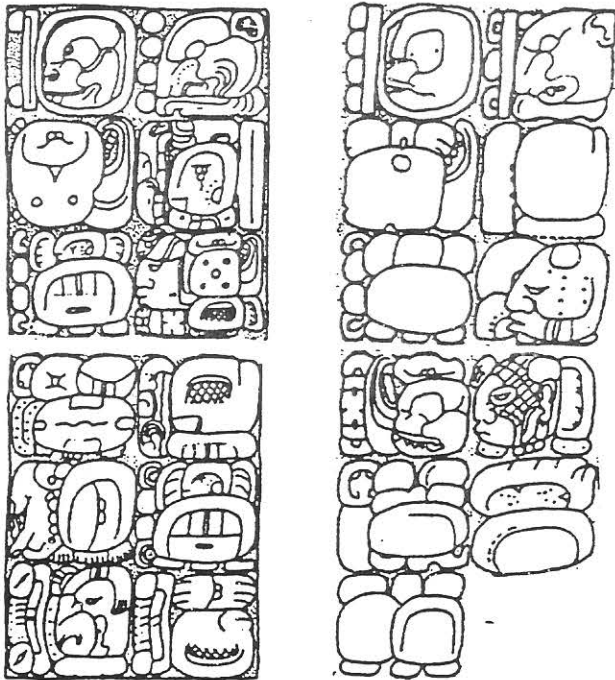




9.11.0.0.0 12 Ajaw
8 Keh (Oct. 14, 652)
Palenque Temple
of the Inscr.,
Middle Panel:
Finally, this is
Pakal's grand
celebration of
the 9.11.0.0.0
K'atun ending.

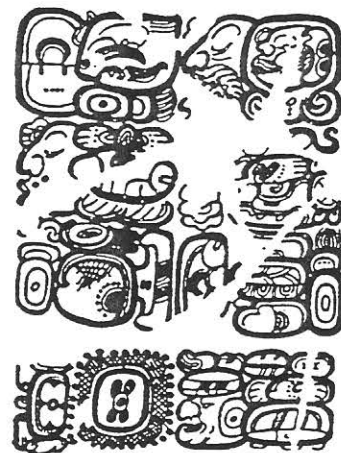
9.11.0.3.13 7 Ben 1 Pax (Dec. 23, 652)

Tonina M.134: The future K'inich B'aaknal Chaak "Great-Sun Bone-place Rain God" was born in 652. As is so common at Tonina, no parentage statement survives to clarify his relationship to previous dynasts.



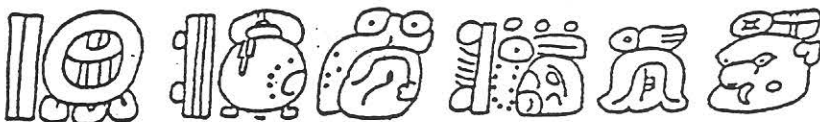
9.11.1.12.6 7 Kimi 4 Xul (June 9, 654) and 9.11.1.12.8 9 Lamat 6 Xul (June 11, 654)

Palenque, Tableritos of the Subterranneos: The finishing (*laj-Ø*) of the *Maytuuna'-Naah* and the closing (*mahk-aj-Ø*) of the enclosures (*k'aal*) of the subterraneos. These projects seem to have been commissioned by K'inich Janaab' Pakal, but perhaps actually undertaken (*y-etej-Ø?*) by his Ajk'uhum.



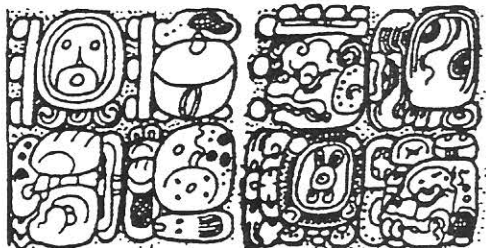
9.11.2.1.11 9 Chuwen 9 Mak (Nov. 4, 654)

Palenque, Tablet of the 96 Glyphs: Dedication (*och-i-k'ahk'*) of House E, the Sak Nuhkul Naah, or "White Skin(ned) House".



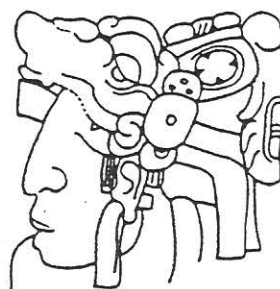
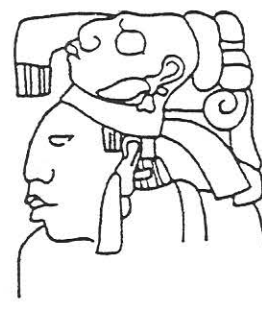
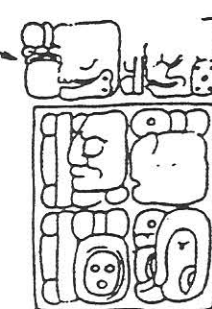
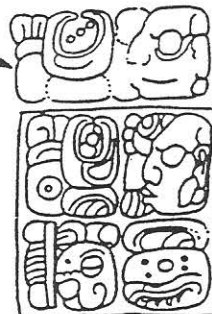
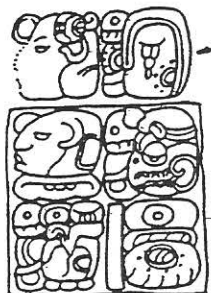
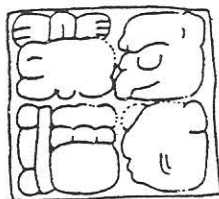
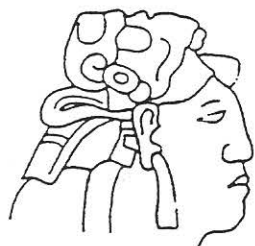
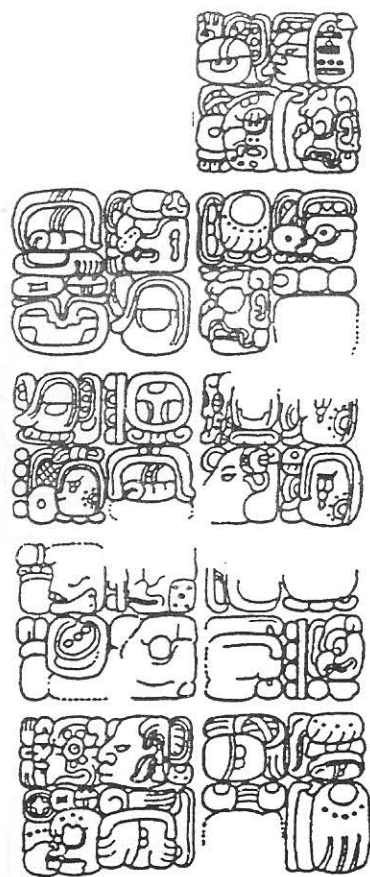
9.11.2.17.4 10 K'an 17 Yax (September 10, 655)

Tortuguero Earflares: Conquest of Aj Oxté K'u. Eleven years after the first attack this was the final demise of Oxté K'uh, probably an ally of Palenque.



9.11.4.7.0 6 Ajaw 8 Kumk'u (Feb. 7, 657)

Palenque, Dumbarton Oaks Panel: Dedication (*och-naah-Ø*) of the dormitory



9.11.6.16.11 7 Chuwen 4 Ch'en (August 7, 659)

Palenque, House C H.S.: The opening/uncovering or dawning (*'i-pahsaj-Ø*) of unknown object(s) by Nuun Hiix Lakam Chaahk and Itzamnaaj B'ahlam, followed by the taking of some 6 Captives, largely sublords from Pomona (*Pipa'*) and Piedras Negras (*K'ina'*). The text also mentions a certain Nuun U B'aak Chaahk, an individual which carries the same name as the contemporary lord of Tikal. Since the emblem glyph that follows his name is eroded, we long time believed that this phrase refers to the Tikal king. However, the text from the West Panel of the Temple of the Inscriptions leaves no doubt that this was a lord of Wa-Bird/Santa Elena. Although the verb at the beginning of this phrase has not yet been deciphered, it is possible that the topic of this text is a military alliance between Nuun Hix Lakam Chaahk, Itzamnaaj B'ahlam from Yaxchilan and the Wa-Bird/Santa Elena Lord together with Palenque. The strategic aim may have been to fight back against the increasing influence of Calakmul and its vassals in this region, or simply to take revenge for the 599 attack.

Figures 1-3 from the south side of the substructure. Figures 4-6 from the north side of the substructure (House C)

9.11.6.16.17 13 Kaban 10 Ch'en
(August 13, 659)

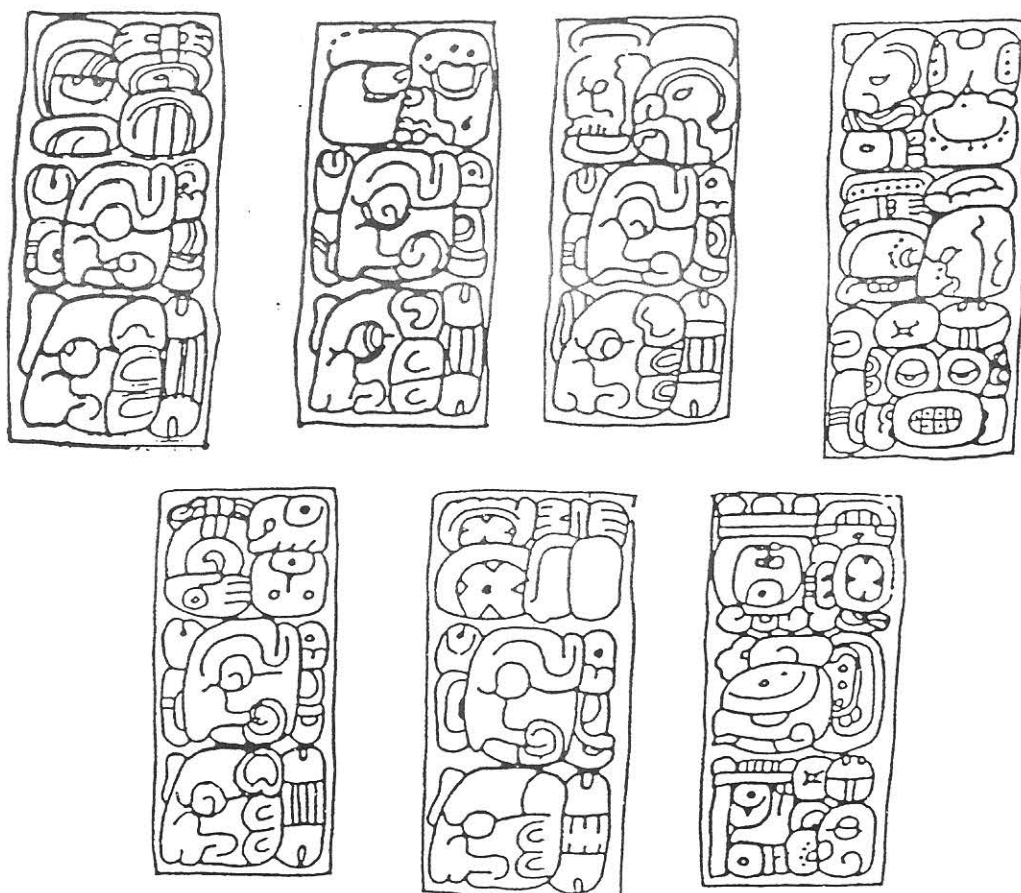
Palenque Temple of the
Inscriptions, West Panel: Three
arrivals on the same day: 1) arrival
(*'i-hul-i-Ø*) of Nuun Ujol Chaahk,
king of Wa-Bird/Santa Elena; 2)
arrival at Lakamha' (*hul-i-Ø*
Lakamha') of K'inich Janaab' Pakal
of Palenque in the presence of (*y-*
ichnal) Yax Chit Muuch (a god?),
and; 3) arrival of a long list of
captive from the otherwise
unknown sites of B'atuun and
Yaxkab'. In a somewhat grisly vein,
perhaps, these final captives are said
to be "eaten" (*'u-we'-j-i-y-Ø*) by
Palenque's patron gods, among
whose ranks is K'inich Janaab' Pakal
himself.



9.11.9.5.19 4 Kawak 2 Pax (Dec. 22, 661)

Palenque, House C Eaves and Substructure Panels: These texts have often been considered separately, but there is some evidence that they belong together. Where the former includes a dedication date and verb (*och-naah-Ø*) without a stated subject, the latter comprises a list of six individuals from Wa-Bird/Santa Elena without a predicate. Perhaps these Wa-Bird lords are themselves responsible for the dedication of House C, which seems to have been built fairly rapidly on the heels of Palenque's expansion northward and eastward.

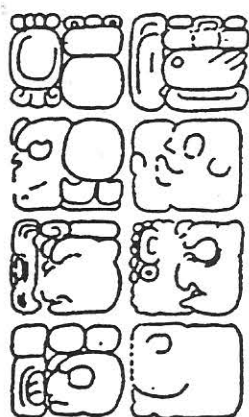




Palenque, House C, west retaining wall

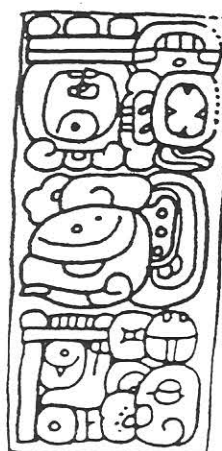
9.11.9.8.12 5 Eb 15 Kumk'u (February 16, 662)

Piedras Negras Stela 35: Star war against Wa-Bird. Wa-Bird/Santa Elena has become a partner of Palenque and supported Palenque's expansion and reconsolidation of power, therefore it was a logical target for Piedras Negras.



9.11.9.11.3 4 Ak'bal (April 5, 662)

Morales Stela 4: Accession of the Morales lord under the supervision of Calakmul. This event certainly has to be seen as a reaction to the cooperation of Wa-Bird/Santa Elena with Palenque. Morales is located only a few kilometers away from Wa-Bird/Santa Elena.

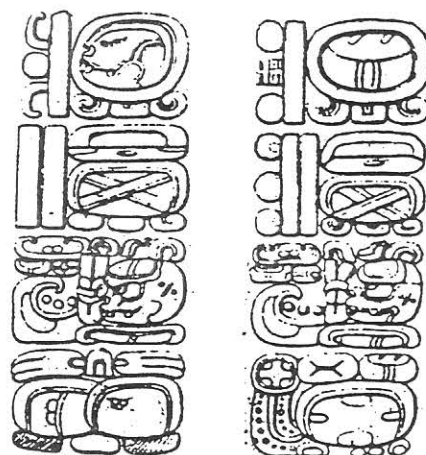


9.11.10.16.7 13 Manik End of Yaxk'in (July 13, 663)

Palenque, House C Eaves: Death (*och-b'ih-ij-0'*) of a Lord from Pomona (Pipa').

9.11.9.10.10.12 6 Eb' 10 Wo and 7 Ben 11 Wo (March 28 and 29, 662)

Palenque, House D Captives: These texts are carved on the loincloths of the captives from the Stairs of House D. They sit across the court from the Pipa' captive above and his companion. The verb *nahwaj* "they are adorned" explains that the almost naked captives will be dressed for a ritual, perhaps their sacrifice.



9.11.12.9.0 1 Ajaw 8 Kumk'u (Feb. 5, 665)

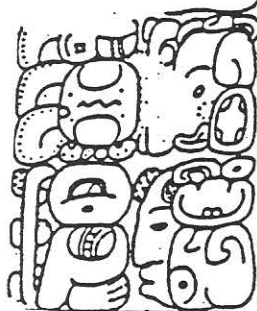
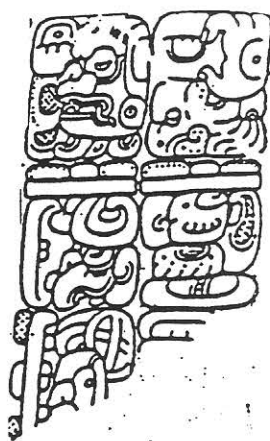
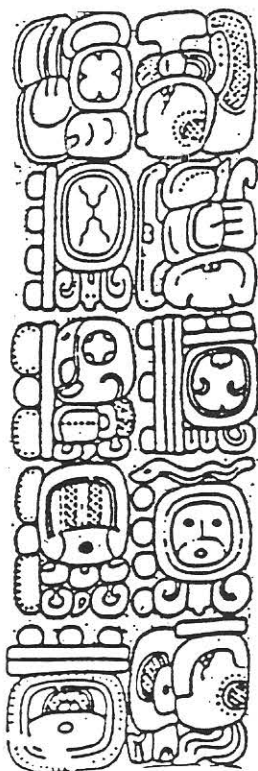
Pestac Stela: We know that Hix Chapaat was still in power in 657, but an even later date that could be associated with him appears on a stela found at Pestac, a group of ruins a short distance from central Tonina. The front side of this stone records the earliest known eighth-of-a-K'atun Period Ending from 665, though the name of the celebrant is now lost. The reverse names Hix Chapaat and seems to re-state his birth-date (possibly featuring a rendition of the month-name Wo as the head of a toad).

9.11.16.0.1 1 Imix 9 Mol (July 20, 668)

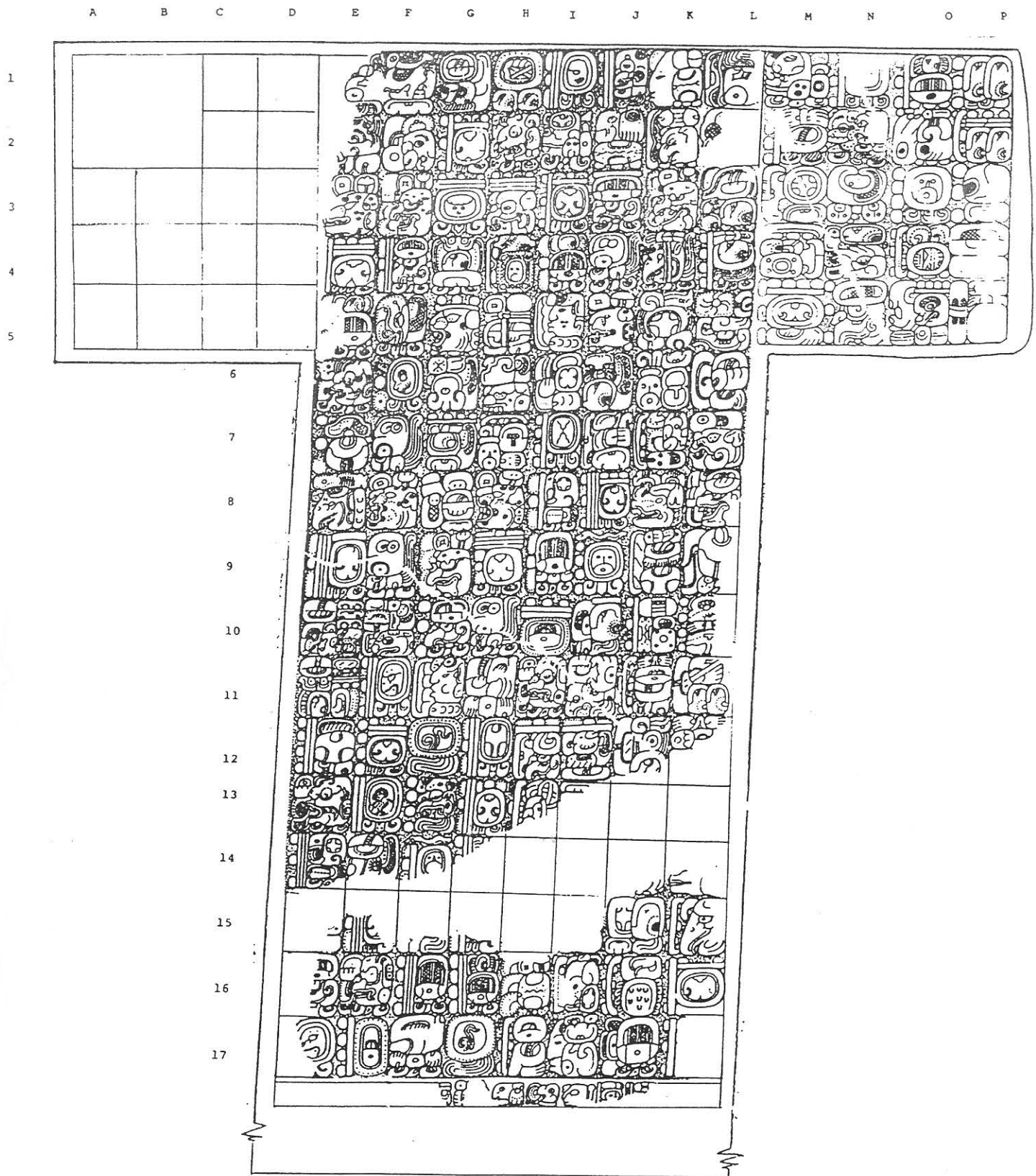
Tonina M. 17/M.113: The accession of Tonina's next king Ruler 2, whose name can be read only in part, came three years later in 668.

9.11.16.8.18 9 Etz'nab 6 K'ayab (Jan. 13, 669)

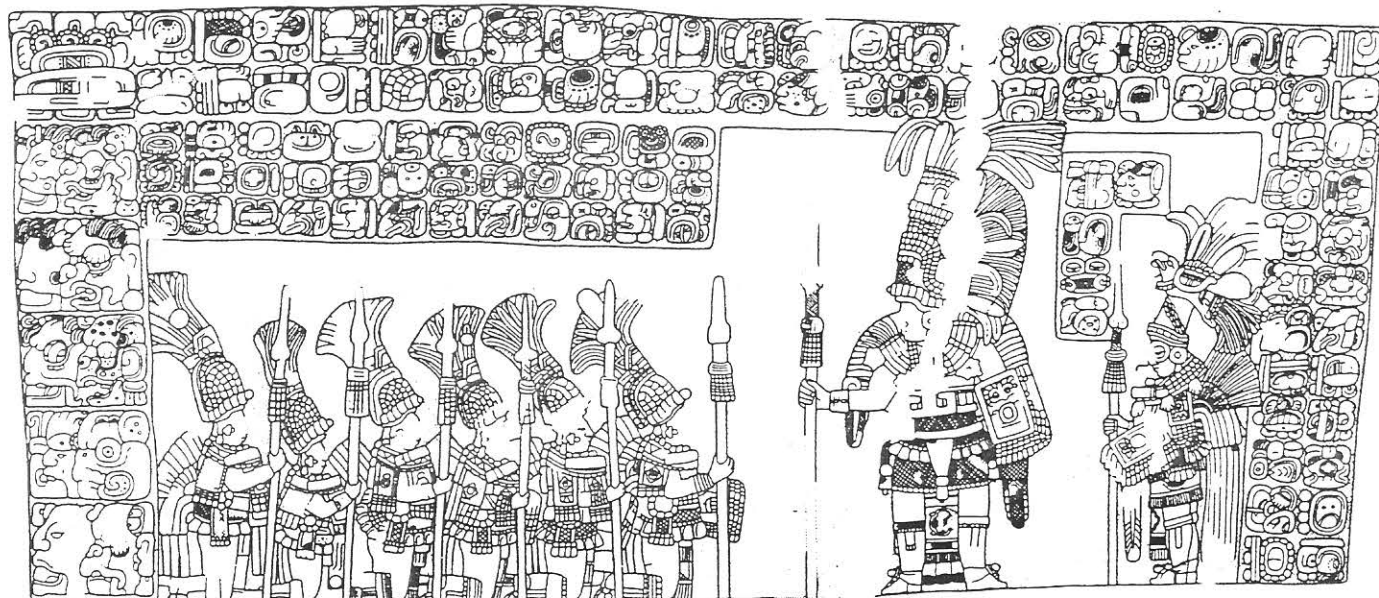
Tortuguero Mon. 6: The house is dedicated with a "burning" ritual (*el naah-ij.*) Most likely this is the same structure where Mon. 6 was found. The event is later restated as the *ek-waani* of a house whose name follows. After a parentage statement for B'alam Ajaw most of the text is rather opaque.



2002 Palenque and Its Neighbors II-29



Tortuguero Monument 6 – reconstruction of the monument and the arrangement of its text.



9.11.15.0.0 4 Ajaw 13 Mol (July 28, 667)

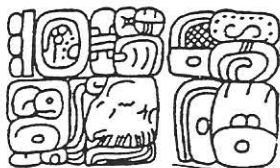
Piedras Negras Panel 2: The panel combines the celebration of the "taking of the Ko'haw helmet" with the display of captives from Yaxchilan, Bonampak and Lacanha, a political statement that makes clear that Piedras Negras considered itself as the leading power of the Usumacinta.

9.12.6.5.8 3 Lamat 6 Sak (Sept. 13, 678)

Palenque: Birth of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab' III

9.12.6.17.18 6 Etz'nab' 11 Sek

Tortuguero Wooden Box: Matthew Looper first recognized "he does not see" as a metaphorical expression for the death of B'ahlam Ajaw.



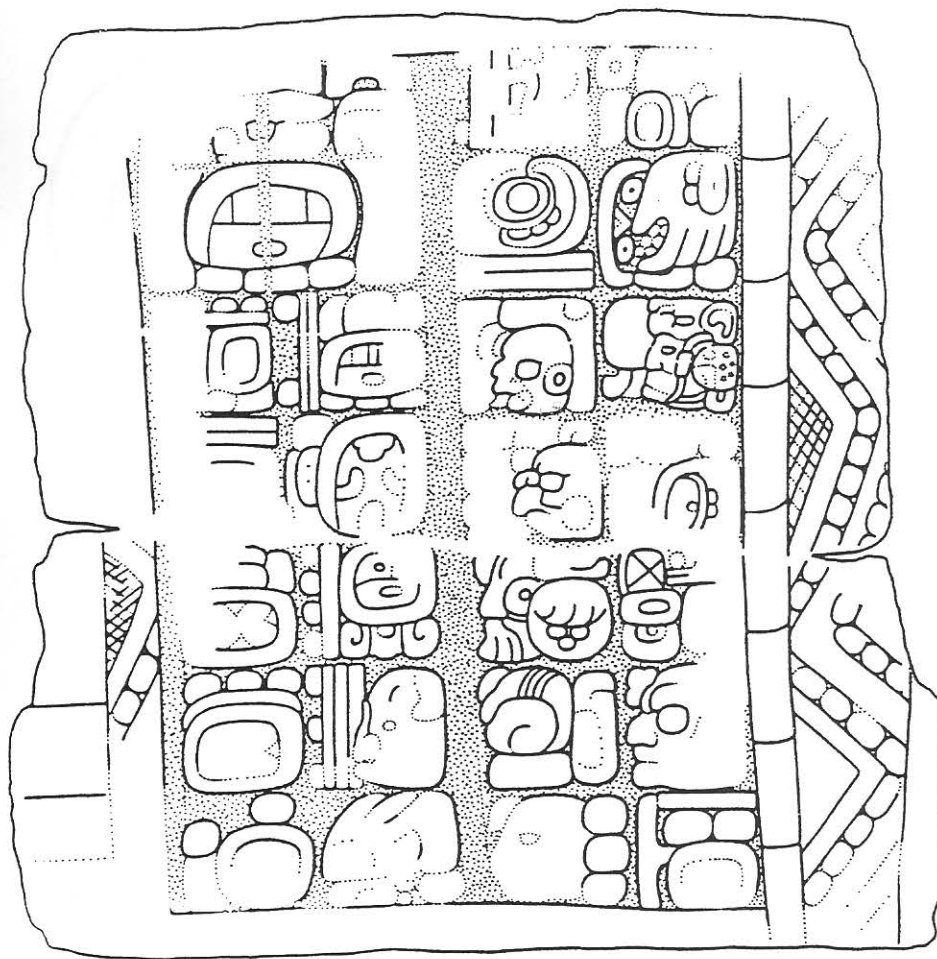
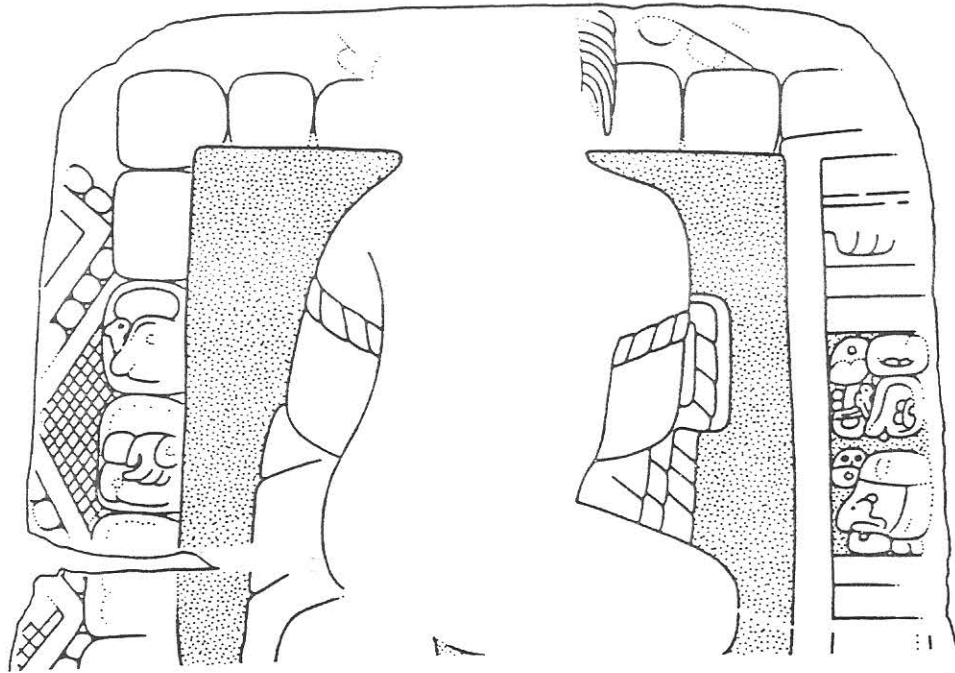
9.12.7.1.19 8 Kawak 12 Yaxk'in

Tortuguero Wooden Box: Accession Ik' Muiy (?) Muwaan

9.12.8.12.4 12 K'ayab (Jan 16, 681)

Site Q Glyphic Panel A: Death statement regarding an individual from Wa-Bird.





Before 9.12.10.0.0 (682)
Tonina M.8 and M.99:
 Ruler 2 of Tonina made a number of captures which are described on M.8, though the name of only one, a lord from Anaak', is now legible. Importantly, this same monument lists two of the king's leading lieutenants. Both would live to serve later rulers, with K'el Ne Hix (perhaps to be read K'elen Hix "#") acquiring a number of prominent titles through the reigns of three monarchs. An undated panel fragment, M.99, also refers to Ruler 2 and features a rare depiction of a female captive.

2002 Palenque and Its Neighbors II-32

9.12.11.5.18 6 Etz'nab 11 Yax (August 28, 683)

Palenque: Death of K'inich Janaab Pakal I



9.12.11.12.10 8 Ok 3 K'ayab (January 7, 684)

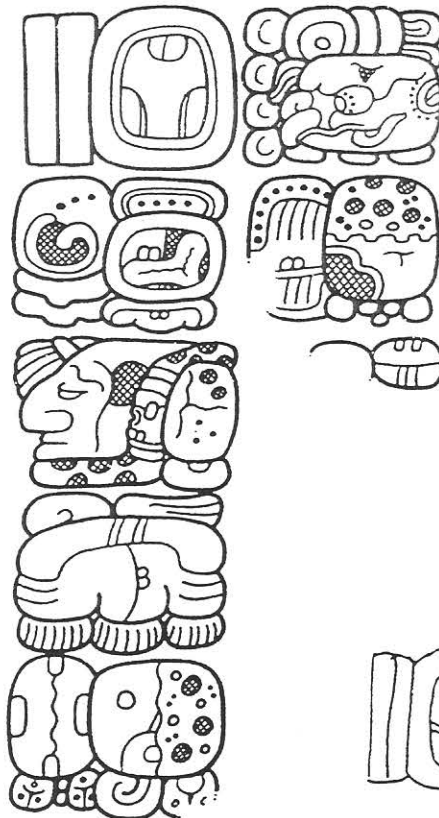
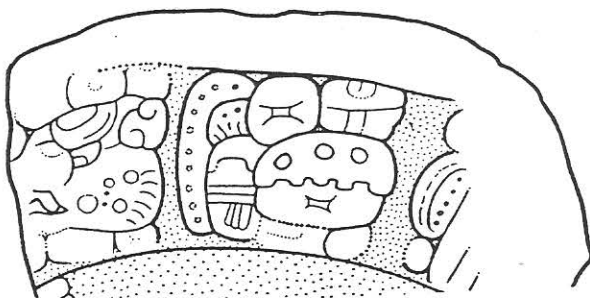
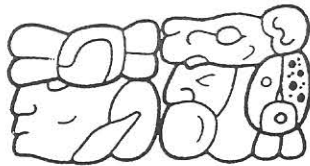
Palenque: Accession of K'inich Kan Balam II

9.12.13.4.3

Piedras Negras Region Panel: Ko'haw of Ruler 2 adorned in the presence of a *y-ab'at* "messenger" from Calakmul. This is a sign for the continuing influence of Calakmul at Piedras Negras.

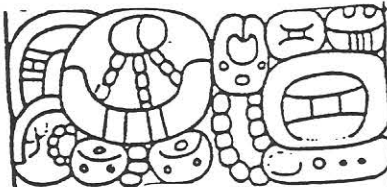
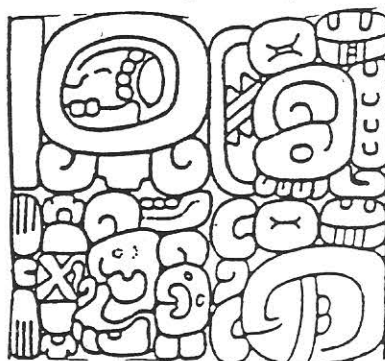
10 Chuwen 4 Sak (687)

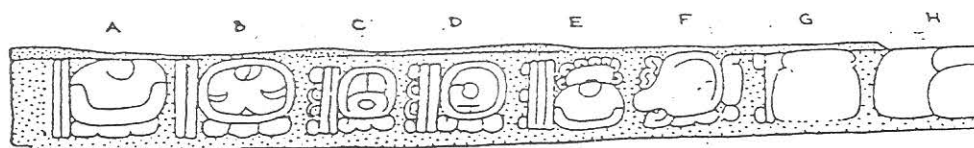
Palenque Temple 17 Tablet: War against Tonina and its lord, Ruler 2



9.12.16.3.12 5 Eb' 0 Yaxk'in (Jun. 16, 688)

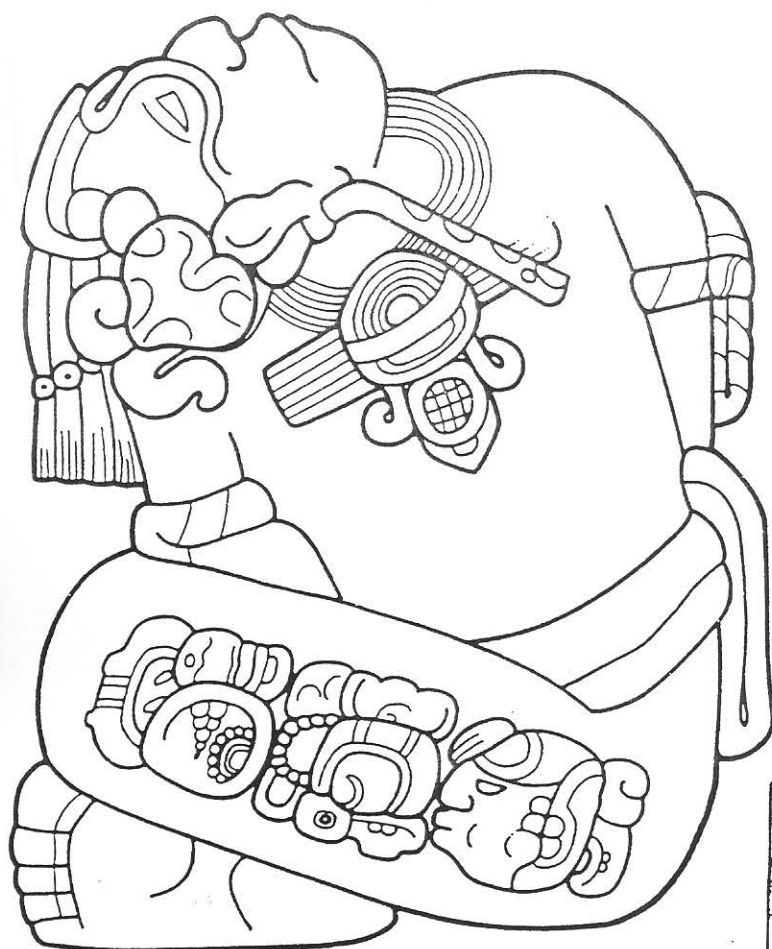
Tonina M.3, M.29, M.111, M.134, M.p47, F.88: One of the most celebrated events in Tonina history, or least the most often recorded, was the accession of K'inich B'aaknal Chaak in AD 688. One of his supporting vassal lords, Aj Ch'aaj Naah, was invested soon and joined K'el Ne Hix in the upper echelons of Tonina's ruling hierarchy.



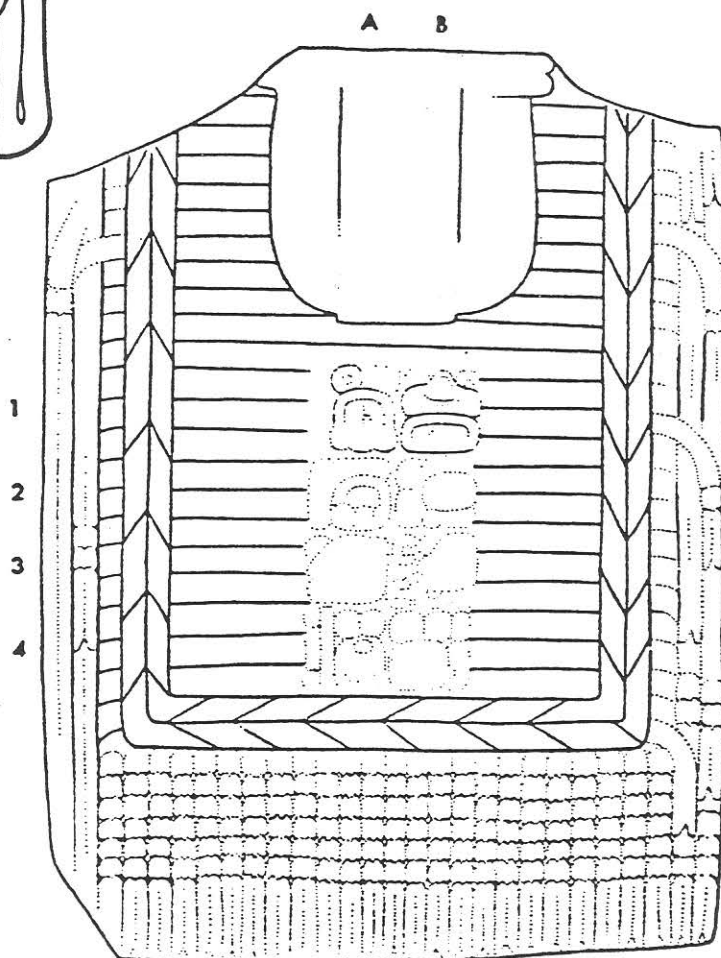


9.12.19.16.5 12 Chikchan 18 Kumk'u (Feb. 8, 692) [Lex.]

Tonina: A monument fragment, now known as the Lexington Panel, describes the first of a sequence of important captures made by B'aaknal Chaak between 692 and 693.



Tonina M.31/JGU-dress: Another victim was Yax Ahk "Green Turtle". He is represented on a number of carved monuments, including one in the Sunken Ballcourt and the figure seen crouched beneath the 'red platform'. He was a native of Anaayte', probably the ancient form of Anaite'. This is a common place-name close to the Usumacinta River (including that of a lake, a series of rapids and some substantial ruins) equidistant from Piedras Negras and Yaxchilan. He is said to be the vassal of Aj Pitzal of Palenque, the childhood name of its reigning king K'inich Kan B'ahlam II.



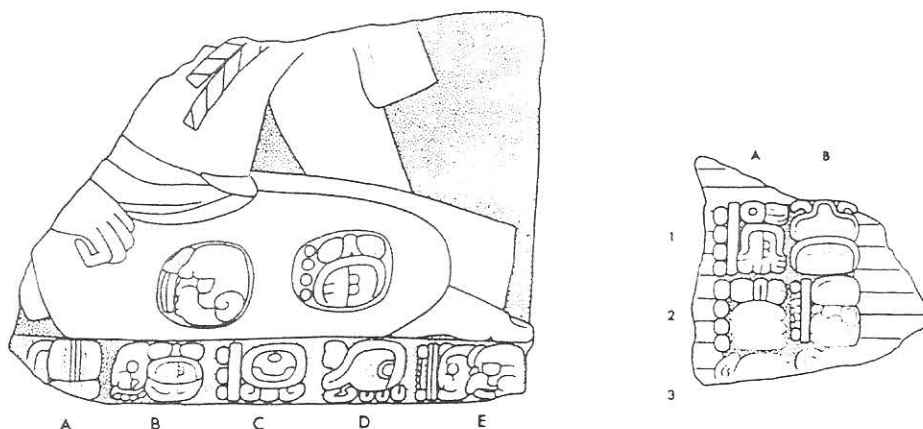
9.13.0.0.0 8 Ajaw 8 Wo
 Pomona Panel Y: K'atun Celebration at Pomona.



9.13.0.10.3 3 Ak'bal 11
 Keh (Oct. 4, 692)

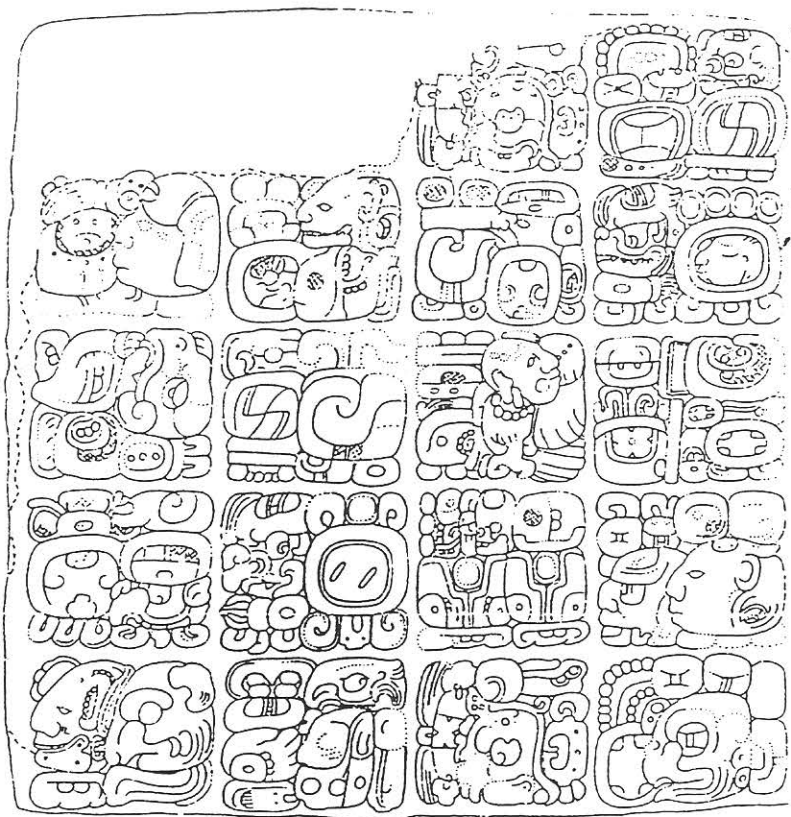
Tonina

M.27/M.145/M.p49: This date in 692 marks a key defeat of Aj Pitzal of Palenque — a 'star war over his flint and shield' — and the capture of K'awiil Mo', evidently one of Kan B'ahlam's leading lieutenants. On a shattered panel newly discovered by Juan Yadeun we see a fine headdress spelling of the prisoner's name; while on M.27, on display in the National Museum, Mexico City, we see him in typical Teotihuacan-influenced headgear, featuring twin 'goggle' shells.



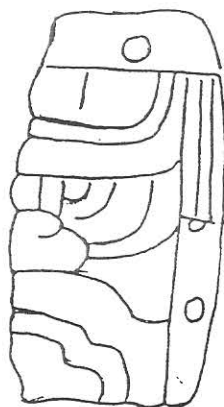
9.13.1.0.4 8 K'an 7 Wo (Mar. 14, 693)

Tonina M.72/M.84/M.151/M.p35: The following year B'aaknal Chaak seized Chan Maas of 'Rabbit Stone', the site of La Mar close to Piedras Negras. This is especially significant in historical terms since M.72 makes clear that Chan Maas was another vassal of Aj Pitzal of Palenque (a.k.a Kan B'ahlam).



9.13.4.13.10 2 Ok 18 K'ank'in (Nov. 19, 696)

Tonina M. 141: The squared 'altar' now called M.141 records more of B'aaknal Chaak's campaigns. The chronology of this text is difficult to discern, perhaps because it has been cut down from a larger monument. It begins with a mention of a Mamis Ajaw. This place-name recurs on a second monument at Tonina, M.125, where it is clearly an opponent in war. The next event is a clear captive-taking, this time of someone named Huus or Huhis. He is probably the same character depicted on F.96, who bears an iguana head glyph on his chest.



9.13.5.0.0 1 Ajaw 3 Pop (Feb. 18, 697)

Palenque, Jade Pendant found in the Temple of the Skull: The jade pendant was carved for a Hotun celebration and commissioned by a Pomona king. This suggests that it had ended up at Palenque as a war booty or a royal gift. The same name and the information that this was a *yax k'al tuun* is also mentioned on a Panel fragment from Pomona.

9.13.7.6.5 1 Chikchan 18 Xul (Jun. 12, 699)

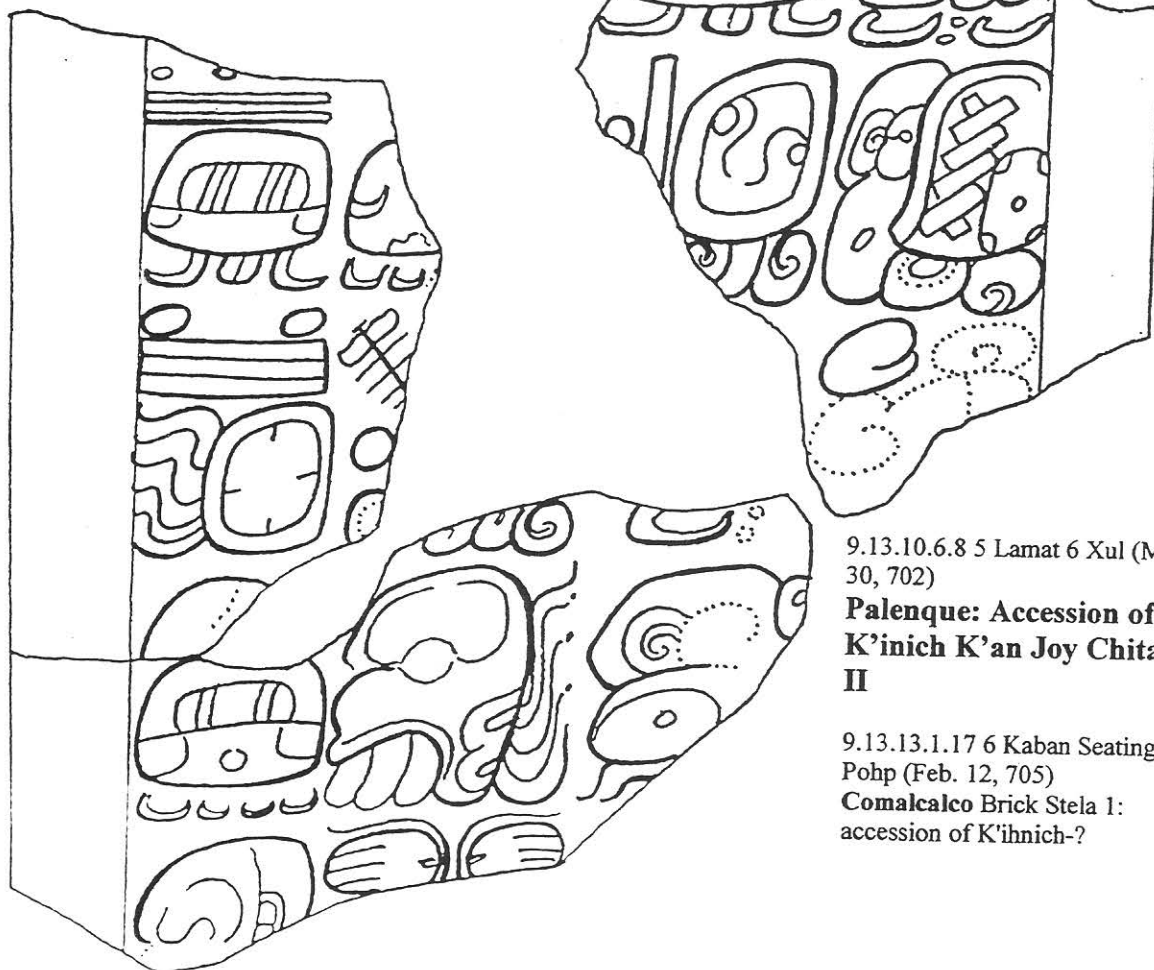
Tonina M.141/F.96: The next phrase records some kind of "second tying", an event which also occurs on M.p#, where it similarly takes place on a 18 Xul day.

9.13.7.14.7 7 Manik' 0 Muwaan (Nov. 21, 699)

Tonina M.141: B'aaknal Chaak dedicated a ballcourt, named the *ux ahal* or "three conquests" in 699. This is presumably the famous Sunken Ballcourt with its six sculpted prisoners, each identified by captioned texts inscribed on feather-framed shields. Most, if not all, of these unfortunates represent captives taken in the Lacandon and Usumacinta regions, and it seems that this arena was designed as a special commemoration of these successful campaigns.

9.13.10.1.5 6 Chikchan 3 Pop (February 16, 702)

Palenque: Death of K'inich Kan B'alam II

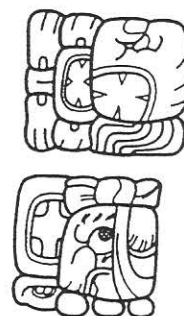


9.13.10.6.8 5 Lamat 6 Xul (May 30, 702)

Palenque: Accession of K'inich K'an Joy Chitam II

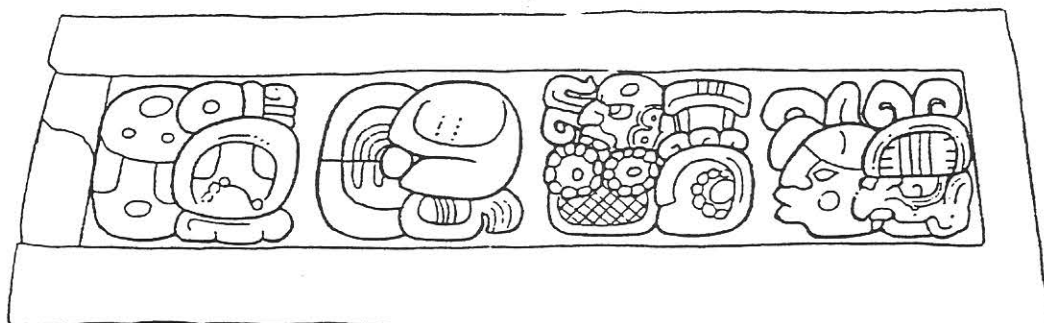
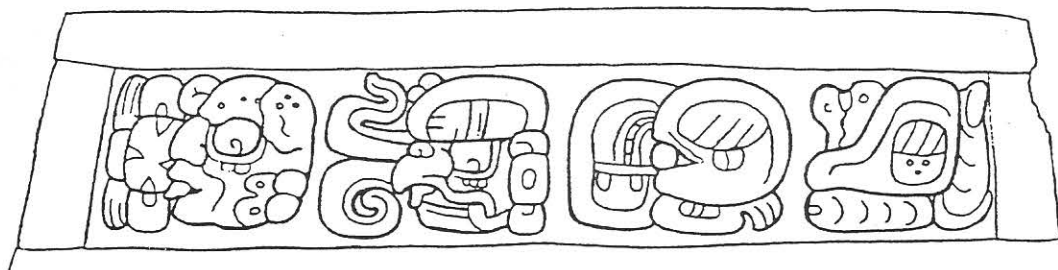
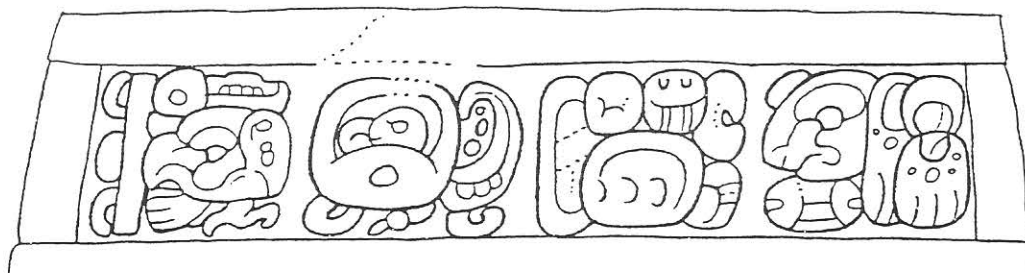
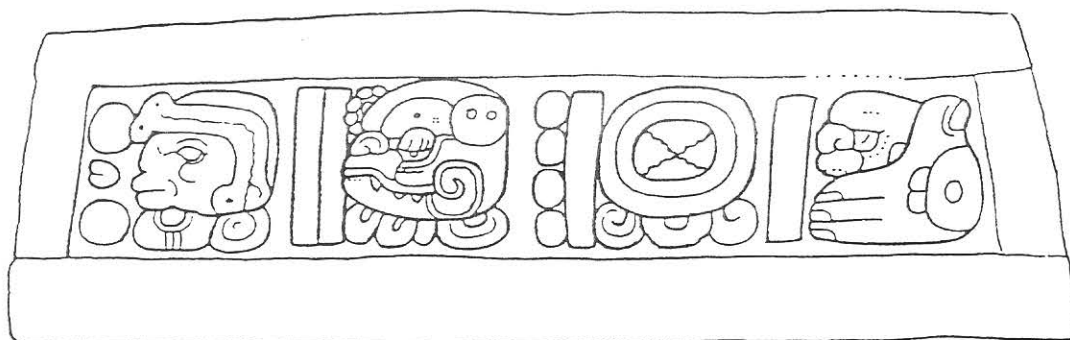
9.13.13.1.17 6 Kaban Seating of Pohp (Feb. 12, 705)

Comalcalco Brick Stela 1: accession of K'ihnich-?



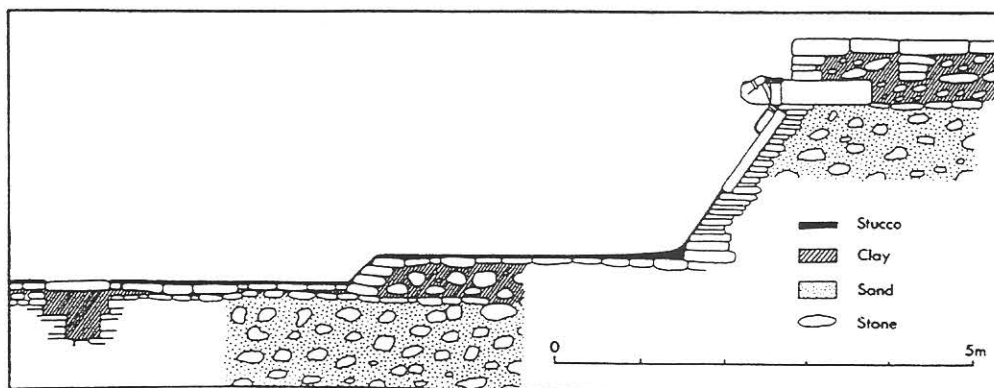
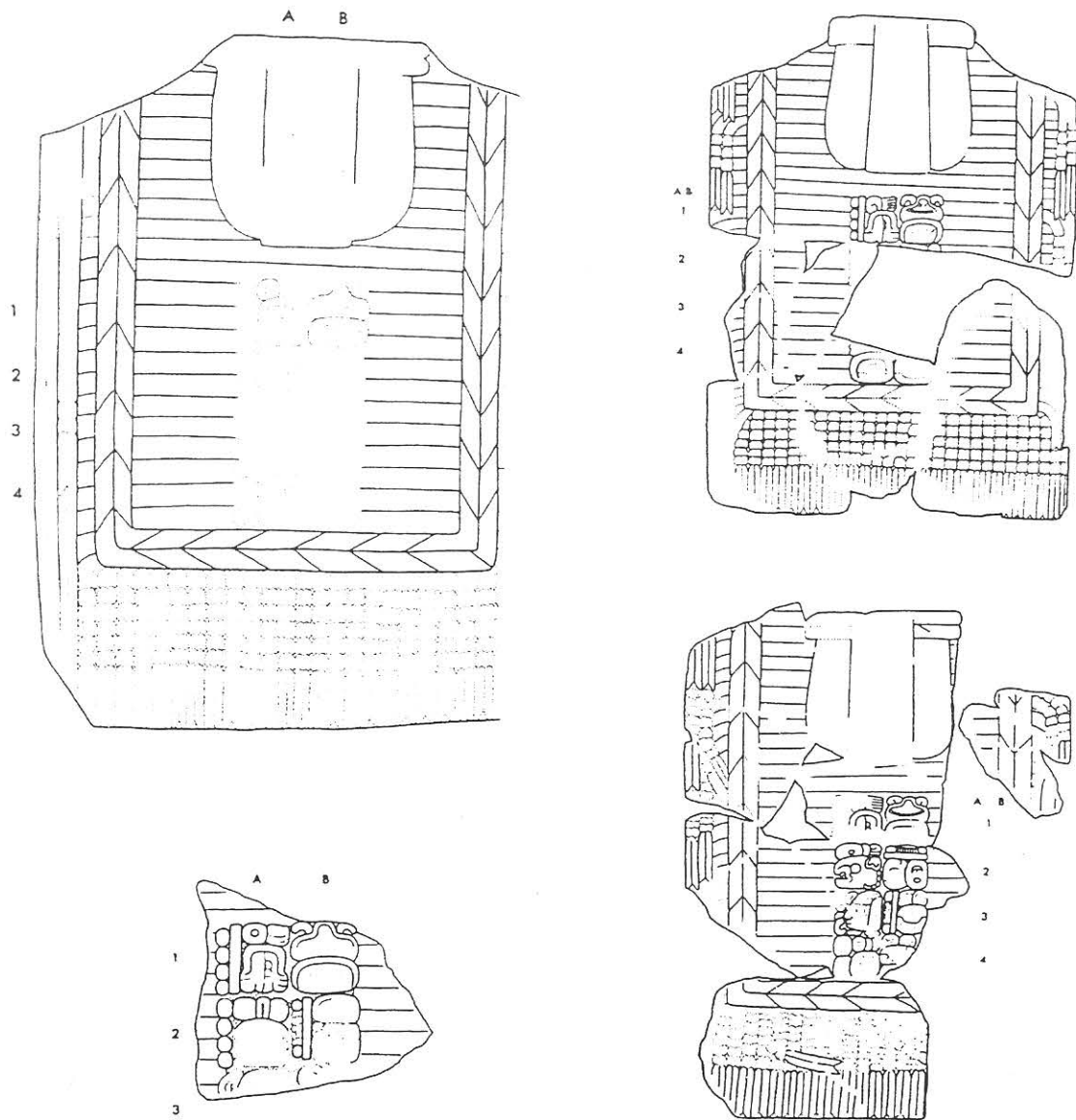
9.13.14.12.14 11 Ix 12 Sak (Sept. 12, 706)

Tonina M.p18/M.p38: The recent re-examination of the poorly known fragment M.p18 by Peter Mathews allows us to place Tonina Ruler 4's birth with some confidence to 706. The future king's name includes that of the Jaguar God of the Underworld — as yet unread — together with *k'ahk'* "fire".



9.13.16.16.18 9 Etz'nab 6 Muwaan (Nov. 24, 708)

Tonina M.p38: The discovery and public display of the stela base now dubbed M.p38 in the new Tonina site museum reveals that Ruler 4 came to power in 708. A child barely two years of age, he carries a *ch'ok b'aahkab'* title to mark his youth (as the young Hix Chapaat did on one of his stelae, M.p#). Once again, Tonina was to see the decisive influence of subordinate characters, who presumably exerted effective control of the kingdom at this time. Both K'el Ne Hix and Aj Ch'aaj Naah preside over the infant's inauguration.



The *ux'ahal* ballcourt from Tonina and the sculpture associated with it.



9.13.19.13.3 13 Ak'bal 16 Yax (Aug. 26, 711)

Tonina M.122: Undoubtedly the best known of all Tonina sculptures, M.122 records the capture of Palenque's K'an Joy Chitam II, the victim of a 'star war' attack on his city. The date in 711 seems clear. Yet this is well before the elevation of the next known Palenque king and, even more significantly, earlier than two further dates associated with K'an Joy Chitam. An earlier placement, during the tenure of K'an Joy Chitam I (529-565), is equally problematic. The solution may lie in the continued survival of the captured K'an Joy Chitam II, not as an abused prisoner but (in the manner of a later Seibal ruler) as a newly subjected vassal of Tonina. If true, the real credit for Ruler 4's success must belong to his experienced lieutenants.

9.14.8.14.15 9 Men 3 Yax (Aug. 10, 720)

Palenque Palace Tablet: K'an Joy Chitam participated or oversaw a house dedication. This is the last reference to K'an Joy. The fact that it is 9 years after the capture event may be an argument that he was still alive and probably acting as a local ruler, though under the tutelage of Tonina. The interpretation of this text rests very much on the interpretation of the *yetej* expression.



9.14.3.8.4 2 K'an 17 Sotz' (April 28, 715)

Tonina/St. Louis Museum Column: The influence that B'aaknal Chaak exerted over the Lacandon and Usumacinta areas is highlighted by an unusual carved column, which clearly originated at Bonampak or some nearby center. Dated to 715, it expresses the subordination of the Bonampak ruler Etz'nab Jawbone to his Tonina 'overking'. It is now clear, of course, that this was a posthumous mention reflecting B'aaknal Chaak's past conquests in the region.



9.14.5.8 4 7 K'an 7 Sotz' (Apr. 17, 717)

Tonina M.p31: Tonina's leading *aj k'uhuun* K'el Ne Hix celebrated the 9.14.5.0.0 Period Ending of AD 716, possibly because Ruler 4, still only ten years old, was too young to perform the appropriate ceremonies himself. Yet within a few months K'el Ne Hix was dead and this circular 'memorial' records his demise and bears his portrait in its center.

9.14.5.10.15 6 Men 18 Xul (Jun. 7, 717)

Tonina M.p31: Ruler 4 was involved in subsequent events on M.p31, either memorial rites or acts of investiture for 'replacement' nobles.

9.14.10.4.2 9 Ik' 5 K'ayab (Dec. 30, 721)

Palenque: Accession of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab' III

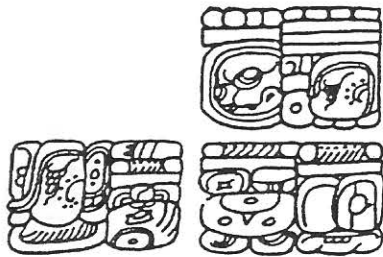
On the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, the accession is said to have been "embraced" by House E (*u-mek'-j-iyy-Ø sak-nuhkul-naah*); that is, he seems to have undergone his coronation in that structure itself.





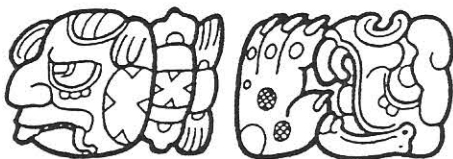
9.14.10.8.14 10 Ix 12 Sip (Apr. 1, 722)

Tonina M.144: Although only one half of this stone has come to light it is still possible to reconstruct the date to 722. The event is the death of a woman called Ix K'awiil Kan, who carries a female version of the Tonina Emblem Glyph. Originally, the text went on to give the name of her father, perhaps a Tonina king.



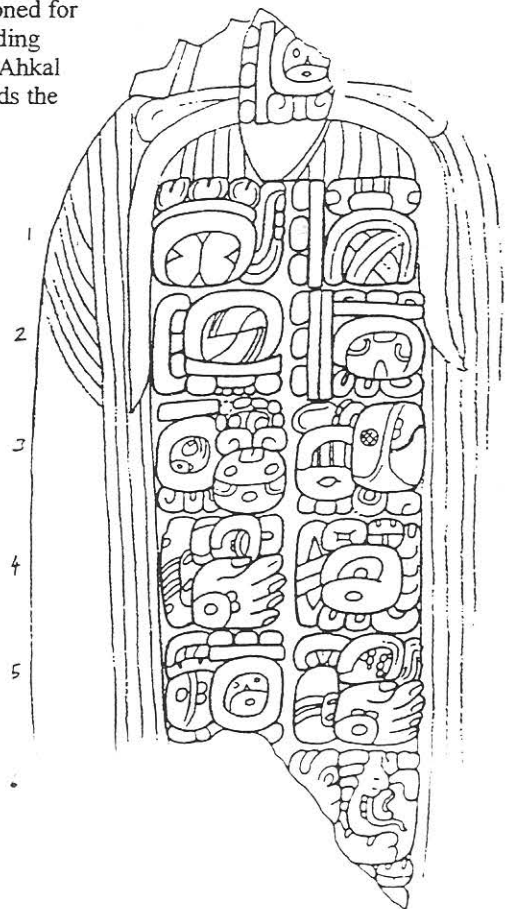
9.14.11.17.6 9 Kimi 19 Sak (Sept. 15, 723)

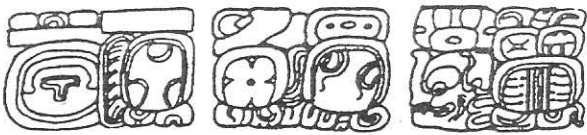
Palenque, Slaves Tablet: Capture of Taj Chih "Torch deer" a lord from a place called *la*. A *La Ajaw* is mentioned on the Bonampak murals. The Slaves Tablet was found in Group IV and was commissioned for Chak Sutz', the leading warlord of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab'. It records the battles and victories Chak Sutz' won for his king.



9.14.12.2.7 5 Manik' 0 Muwaan (Nov. 15, 723)

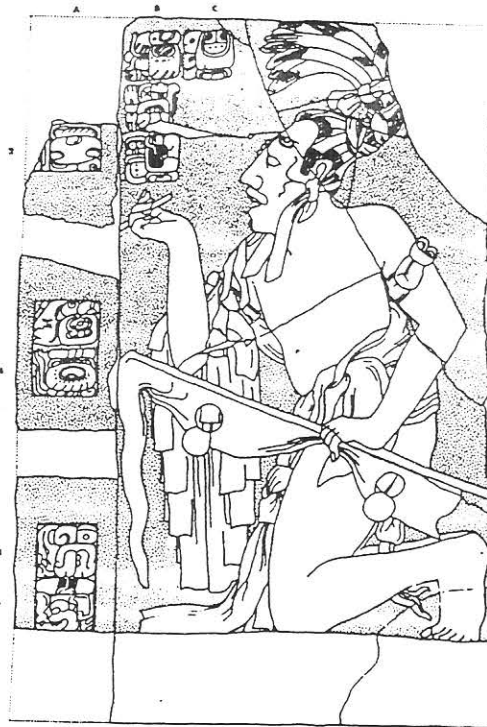
Tonina M.p25: We know that Ruler 4 was alive to celebrate the 9.14.10.0.0 ceremony of 721, but his death by 723 — aged no more than 17 — led to the inauguration of a new Tonina king called Ich'aak Chapaat or "Claw Centipede".





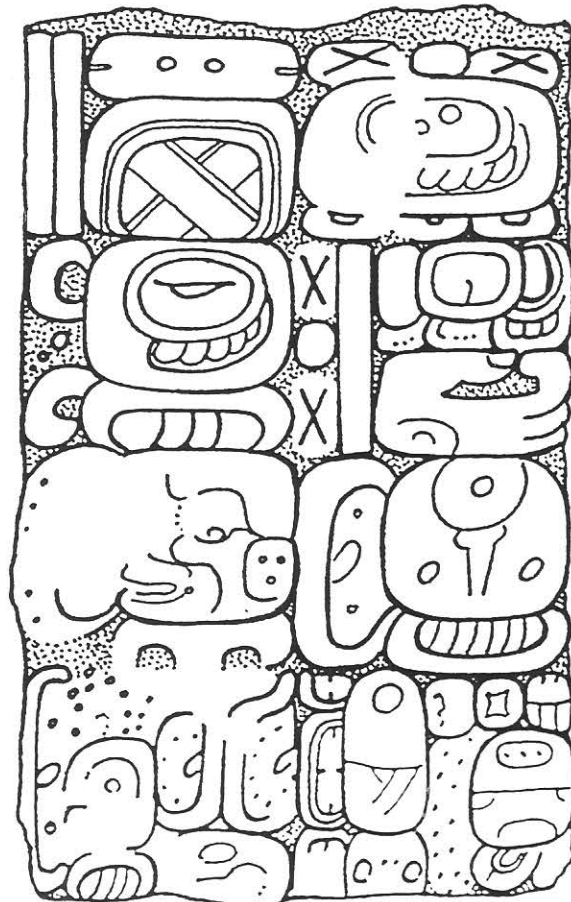
9.14.13.11.2 2 Ik' 5 Sek (May 7, 725)

Palenque, Tablet of the Slaves and Scribe Panel: Axing of Piedras Negras (*Ch'ak-Ø K'ina'*) and the capture of the 'scribe' and the 'orator', *sajals* of Yo'nal Ahk of Piedras Negras.

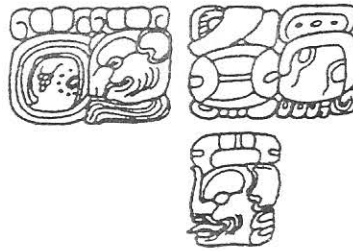


9.14.14.3.17 1 Kaban End of Muwaahn (Dec. 4, 725)
Comalcalco Brick Stela 1, death of K'ihnich-?

9.14.14.9.12 12 Eb 10 Sip (Marc. 29, 726)
Comalcalco Modelled Brick 2: K'ihnich Ohl, K'uhul B'aak Ajaw dedicates a brick (*lak*) inscription for Temple 1. The Long Count position is based on palaeography and lunar data.



9.14.17.12.19 2 Kawak 2 Xul (May 19, 729)
 Palenque, Slaves Tablet: Another axing event.



9.14.18.14.12 5 Eb 10 Yaxk'in (Jun. 16, 730)

Tonina M.p19: The reign of Ich'aak Chapaat is marked by a surprising lack of the sculpted prisoners so central to his predecessors monumental programs. Instead, nearly all of his texts describe Period Endings, especially those of the uncommon eighth-of-a-K'atun, which recur every two and a half years. Although he is not named as the agent of events on M.p19, the rituals described on this 'memorial stone' fall within his tenure. In AD 730 the tomb or memorial shrine of B'aaknal Chaak was cleansed with fire. The large 5 Eb glyph in the heart of M.p19 refers both to date of the tomb rite and the anniversary of B'aaknal Chaak's accession both 59 Tzolk'in cycles and 42 tropical years earlier.

After the last reference to Ich'aak Chapaat in 739 we enter a period of unusual silence at Tonina, with few reliable dates or any clear dynastic sequence for half a century. A king who most likely ruled through at least part of this era was called Tuun Chapaat or "Stone Centipede". His known contemporary monuments are restricted to a panel fragment called M.107 and an unprovenanced stone box-lid. The former refers to the capture of someone from Palenque who, depending on the missing adjoining section, is either a king or a leading noble. The stone box bears a short and rather elliptically-dated text that describes its own dedication and the personal god, seemingly goddess, of Tuun Chapaat. Other mentions of this ruler come from the reign of his probable son or grandson, Ruler 8.

Tonina: A series of small stucco glyphs recovered in recent years are too few in number to properly reconstruct, but one block carries the name of Hix Chapaat. Though this text is hard to date by style alone, the glyphs resemble those typical of the 8th-century and — together with a prisoner block M.125 which also carries the Hix Chapaat name — may be the work of a namesake from this silent period.



9.14.19.10.17 4 Kaban 15 Xul (Mar 28, 731)

Palenque, Tribute Panel: K'ihnich Ahkal Mo' Naahb' III and his lieutenants receive tribute.

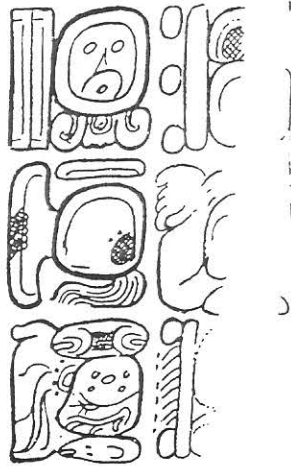
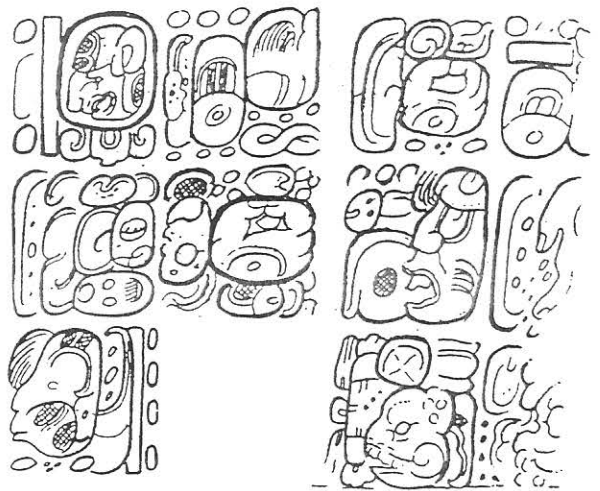


9.15.2.7.16 9 Kib 19 K'ayab (Jan. 10, 734)

Palenque, Temple 19 Panel: This is the dedication of Temple 19. The date is mentioned on two other places on Temple 19.

9.15.2.9.0 7 Ajaw 3 Wayeb (Feb. 3, 734)

Palenque, Temple 19 Panel: As David Stuart has shown, this text records a "cord taking" ritual. These rituals are associated with events 2.9.0 (900 days) after a K'atun ending.

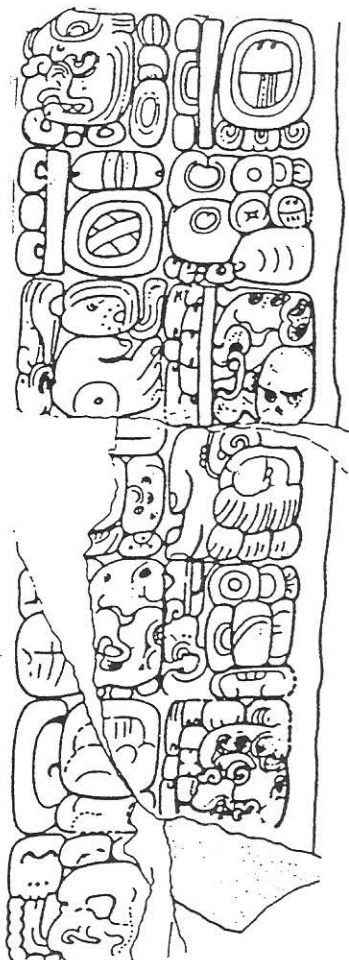
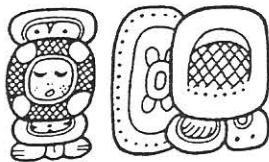


9.15.5.0.0 10 Ajaw 8 Ch'en (July 22, 736)

Palenque, Temple 19 Panel: This is the last date of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab's tenure. Somewhere after this date and the first date recorded for his successor, U Pakal K'inich he must have died.

9.15.15.10.13 8 Ben 16 Kumk'u (Dec. 30, 746)

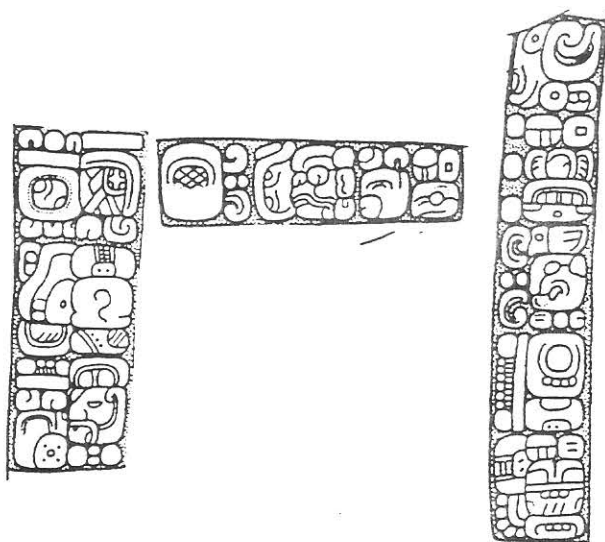
Palenque, K'an Tok Panel: By this time the new king, U Pakal K'inich had acceded into his office. The accession statement is not preserved.



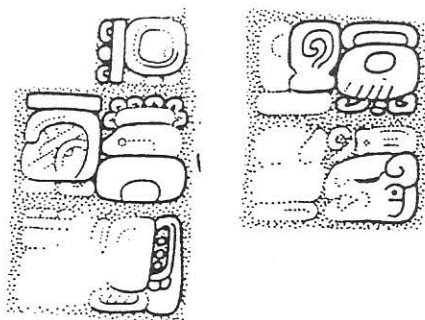
9.15.19.15.13 7 Ben 16 Sip (March 19, 751)

Pomona Monument: This is the accession date of K'inich Hix from Pomona.

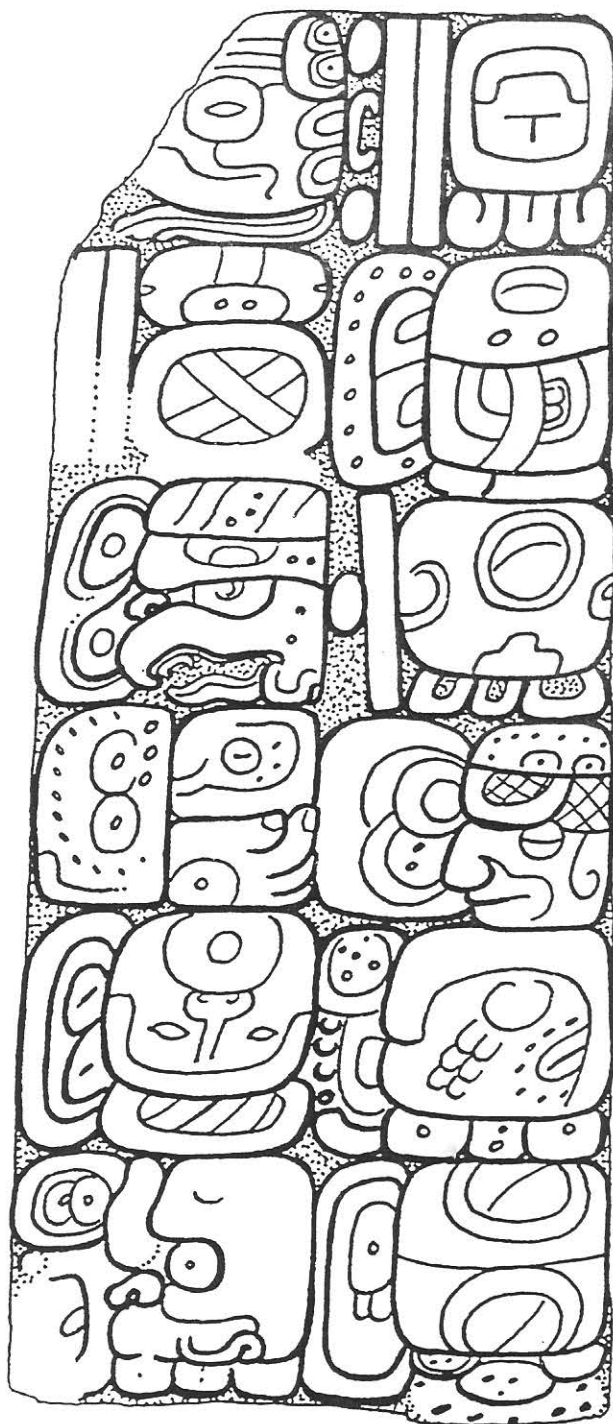
It is not clear whether the y-etej statement after the accession phrase refers to a captive taken before his accession. If this would be the case, the text would have the same structure as the early dynastic lintels from Yaxchilan. The captive – if this interpretation holds true – was a y-itaj of K'inich Kan B'alam II from Palenque. Although Kan B'alam was dead for more than 50 years when this Pomona lord acceded to his office, the captive could well have been an old and still loyal sublord.



9.16.0.13.17 6 Kaban 5 Pop (Feb. 6, 752)
Yaxchilan Lnt. 16 and HS 4: Capture of a Sajal from Wa-Bird

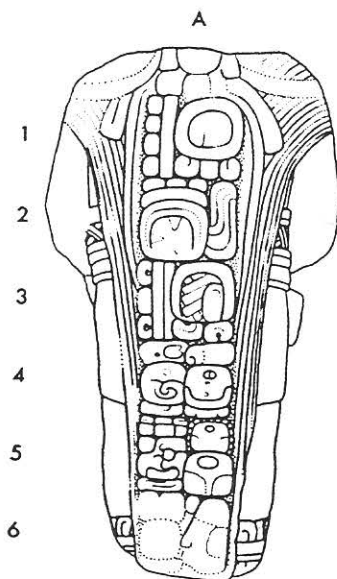
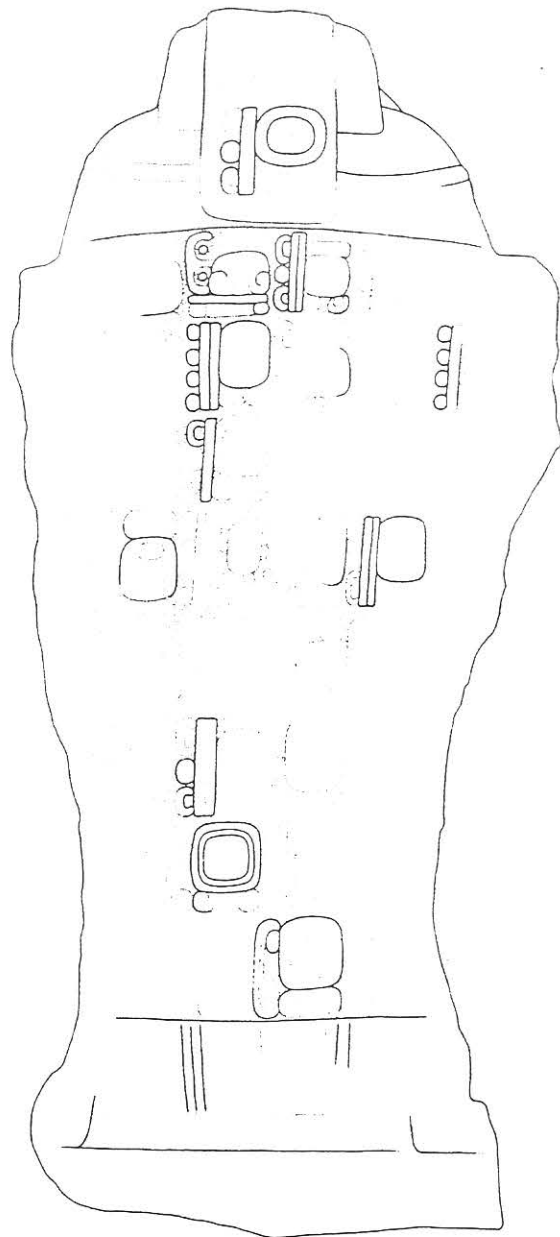
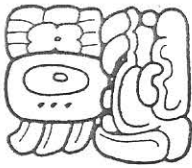


9.16.0.16.2 12 Ik' 10 Sip (Mar. 22, 752)
Comalcalco Modelled Brick 3: Ahkal Te' Chaahk dedicates a brick (*lak*) inscription for Temple 1.



9.16.5.4.9 6 Muluk 17 Mol (Jul. 6, 756)

Tonina M. 20: The future Ruler 8 of Tonina was born in 756. Though he uses the same K'inich prefix and Chapaat "centipede" name as many of his predecessors, the reading of the key variable part remains elusive.

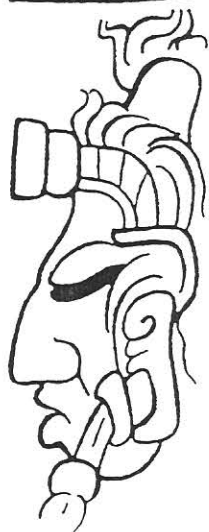
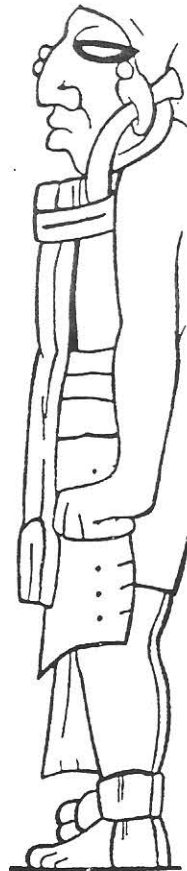
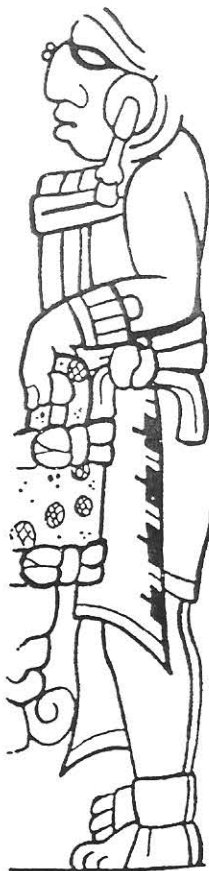


9.16.10.16.13 9 Ben 11 Pop (Feb. 9, 762)

Tonina M. 47: The broken stela now called M.47 features an especially enigmatic text, which future study will hopefully clarify. It describes the *och witz* or "mountain-enter", which elsewhere seems to be a metaphorical reference to "death" analogous to the better known *och ha'* "water-enter". The subject is a lord with an unfamiliar name compound that may be a conflated form of Tuun Chapaat.

9.16.13.0.7 9 Manik' 15 Wo
(March 4, 764)

**Palenque: Accession
of K'inich K'uk' B'alam II**



9.16.14.1.7 12 Manik' 10
Sip (Mar. 19, 765) -

9.17.6.4.7 11 Manik' 10
Sip (Mar. 16, 777)

Comalcalco Urn 26 texts:
This is the span of dates
(12 years) of the funerary
texts of Aj Pakal Tahn, a
priest of Comalcalco who
conducted annual
equinoctial ceremonies
throughout this span on 10
Sip dates which, while
beginning on March 19th
early in his tenure, had
drifted to March 16th by
its end. Aj Pakal Tahn
seems to have conducted
his rounds in the presence
of a diverse range of
patron deities, some of
them unknown from any
other epigraphic contexts.

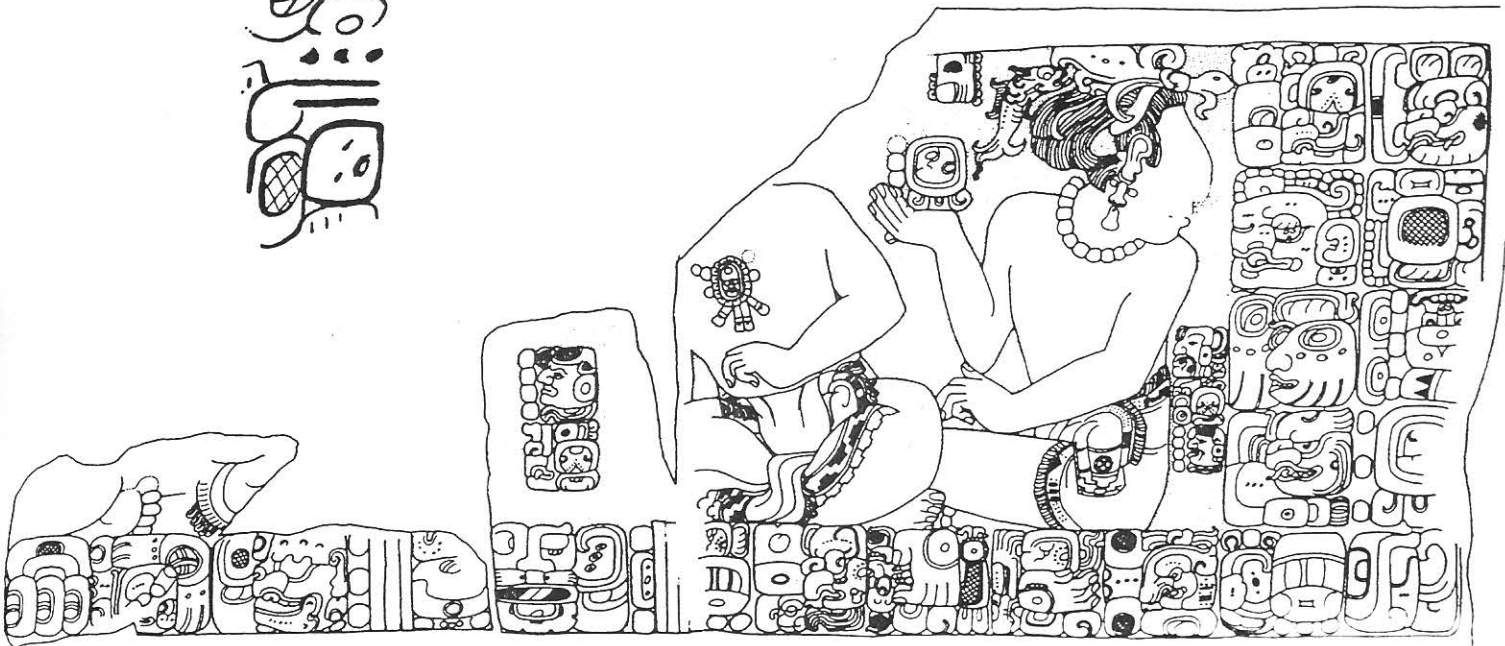
9.16.19.17.0 6 Ajaw 18
K'ayab (Jan. 1, 771)

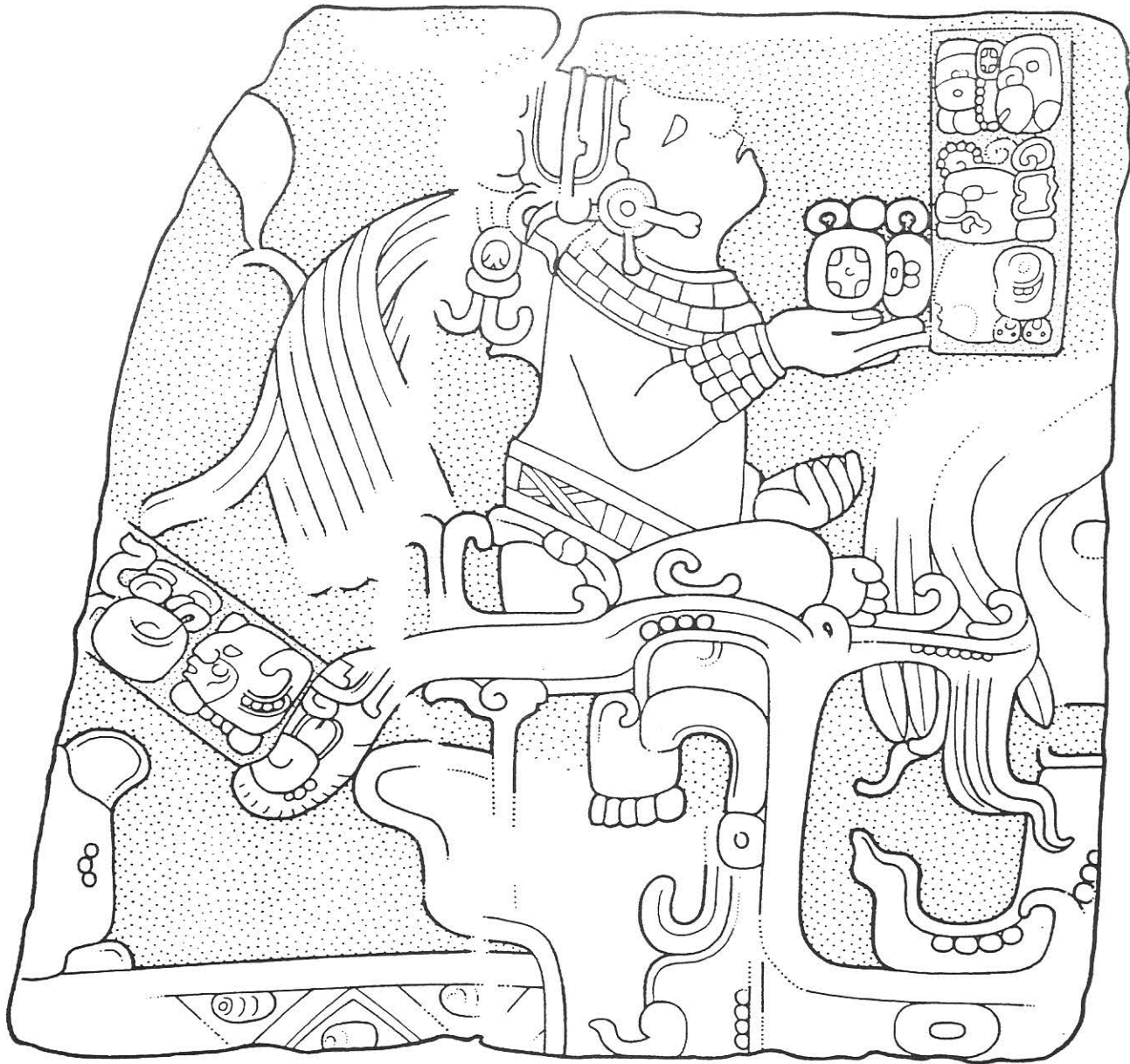
**Comalcalco, Spine 2, Urn
26:** Aj Pakal Tahn, the
"head lord" (*b'ah ajaw*)
and "fire lord" (*yajaw
k'ahk'*) of Comalcalco
stands in the presence of
the deities Tz'ijoom
Chaahk and Unen K'awiil.

9.17.0.0.0 13 Ajaw 18 Kumk'u (Jan. 20, 771)

Comalcalco, Spine 3, Urn 26: This portion of an originally longer text refers to the 9.17.0.0.0 period ending with a unique and enigmatic *wa'-iij* or *'i-waj* verbal couplet. These events seem to involve a couple of objects designated *k'in-tuun* "sun stone" and *ak'-naal* "dark-?", raising the intriguing possibility that they refer to the solar eclipse known to have occurred on this date (and mentioned also at Copan and Poco Uinik).

Pomona: Celebration of the Seating of the Tun, scattering of *ch'aaj* and the binding of the stone; Cloud Jaguar, the Lord of Pomona personifies the aquatic waterlily serpent, patron of Number 13 and God of the Tun period. The panel also mentions a date three days later because this fell on 1 Wayeb. It seems that the text focuses on year ending rituals and the five days of Wayeb which precede the beginning of the New Year on 1 Pop. One of the seated lords is a Sajal. The two preserved name sequences also carry titles which may be associated with the function of these individuals as participants in a year-ending ritual. The SAK-TI'-HU'-N-na glyph in their title sequence is a variant of Glyph F. It seems that Glyph F is connected to the Haab year in some still opaque relation.

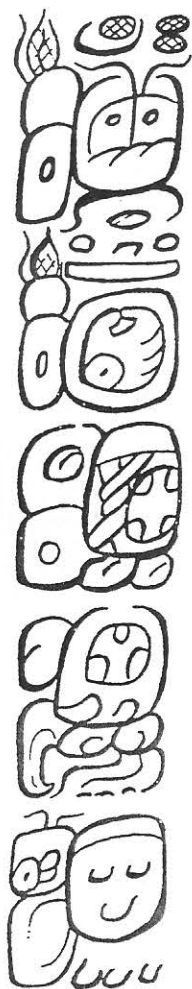




Pomona Panel A

This panel of unknown provenance is now located in a collection in Guatemala City. The overall layout of the panel and the gesture of the figure holding an offering are so similar to the Pomona panel that Nikolai believed at one time that they might form part of the same set, or at least be from the same site. The name in the cartouche in the upper right of the panel also corresponds to the name on the Pomona panel, making a connection between the two even more likely. Yet, the title following the Cloud Jaguar name is *sajal*, not the Pomona emblem glyph. Furthermore, a similar panel has been reported from a site near the Pasión River in the southern Peten.

9.17.0.0.7 7 Manik' Seating of Pohp (Jan. 27, 771)
 Comalcalco Initial Series Spine: Aj Pakal Tahn
 stands in the presence of the deity Ix Pakal Tuun Witz.



Comalcalco Shell Pendants 8A/B: This text records the standing up or setting up (*wa'-wan-i-Ø*) of the house of the *suutz'il?* of Aj Pakal Tahn, an event which occurs in the presence (*yichnal*) of ²*ch'o-ko u-UNEN-K'AWIL* > *Ch'och'ok Unen K'awiil*, or "Very Little Baby K'awiil", a patron deity that Comalcalco shared with Palenque.

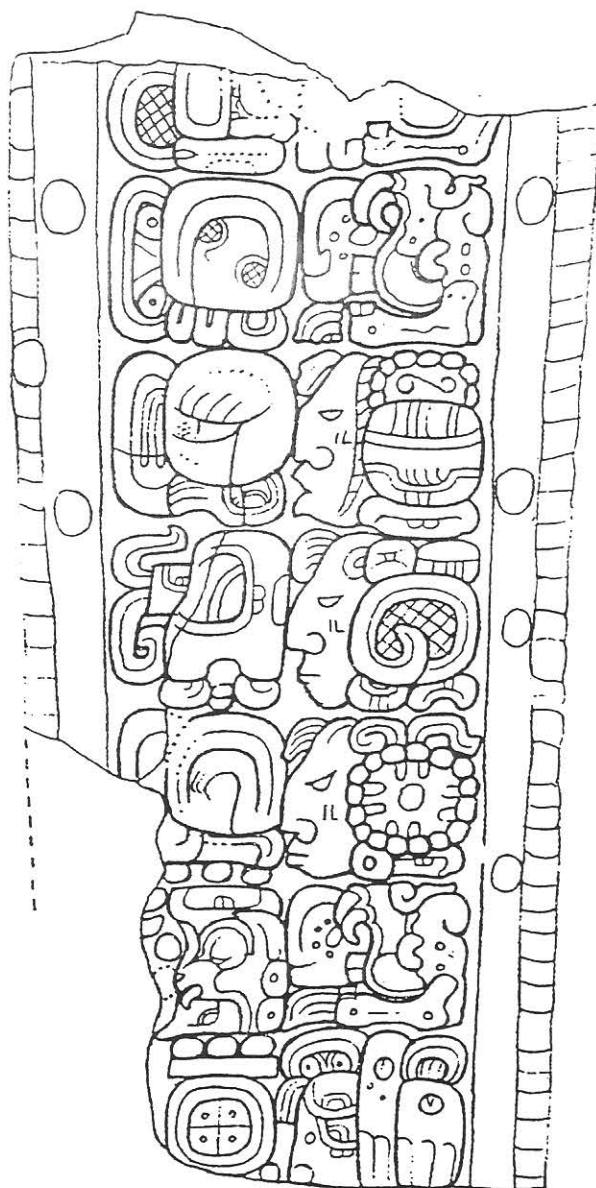




9.17.4.12.5 8 Chikchan 18 Sak (Sept. 1, 775)

Tonina M. 69: Discovered by the French Archaeological Mission, serving as the central ballcourt marker in the Sunken Ballcourt, M.69 describes the death and tomb rituals performed for a certain Wak Chan K'ahk' "Six" Sky Fire" in 775. Originally believed to be a Tonina king, David Stuart's recognition of his *b'aah al* "head child" epithet suggests that he was a principal heir who died before attaining the throne.

Tonina M p.51: Although we lack a date for the "8 Lamat Stela", it provides important, and rare, dynastic information for Tonina. It begins with a description of a now lost event involving someone with the kingly Chapaat name — either an unknown character or Ruler 8. This is presided over by Tuun Chapaat, and witnessed by Ix Muyal Chan K'awiil "Lady Cloud Sky God K", a queen from the unknown 'Black Scroll' kingdom. Also involved is an Ix K'ahk' Nikte' "Lady Fire Flower". She is said to be the mother of Tuun Chapaat. The function of the following 8 Lamat date is unknown, but it may simply be part of the king's name. The final glyph *umam b'aahkab* "the grandfather of the Head Earth" probably describes the relationship Tuun Chapaat bears to the reigning king. Relational strings such as these have often produced interpretative problems, and that is no less the case here. Ix K'ahk' Nikte' seems to be of the oldest generation, followed by Tuun Chapaat, with Ix Muyal Chan K'awiil most plausibly his wife.



Tonina Monument 176

9.17.5.4.2 10 Ik' 10 Sip (Mar. 16, 776)

Comalcalco Shell Pendants 15A/B and 16 A/B of Urn 26: This pair of texts repeats the same essential events with minor differences of detail. Aj Pakal Tahn is again the subject of the enigmatic T174 verb. This event involves another personage in both instances: K'inich K'an Tok Mo', a king of Comalcalco. However, in the first text it is not this figure but rather one or more of his bones (*b'aak-*



9.17.6.4.7 11 Manik' 10 Sip
(Mar. 16, 777)

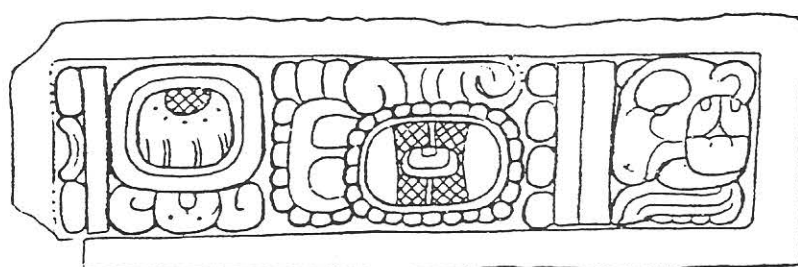
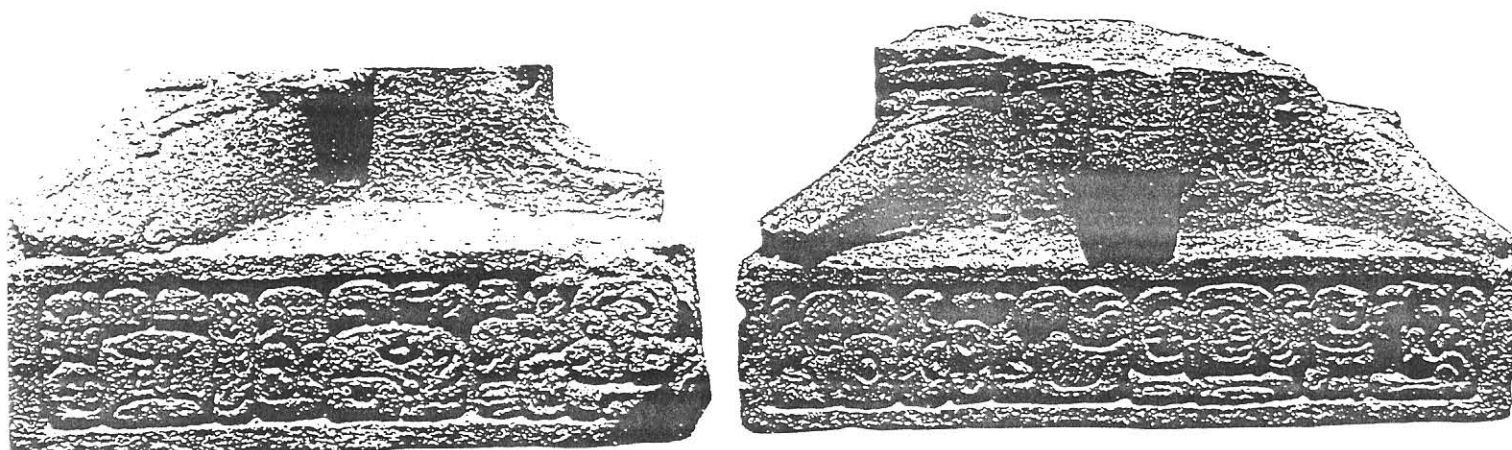
Comalcalco Shell Pendants 17A/B and 18A/B: This is the last dated event in Aj Pakal Tahn's life, strongly suggesting that he died sometime between this date and the following March. Again, both texts are parallel, but manifest a few interesting differences. Here, the T174-ing of a couple of a shark (*xook*) and another unclear object is said to be "the gift of" ('*u-mayij*) Aj Pakal Tahn, who is himself in the presence of (*yichnal*) Ahkal Ib'alte' Chaak K'ihnich T174-B'ahlam, an otherwise unknown deity.

eel) that is said to be present. In the restatement of this event, however, Aj Pakal Tahn is simply said to be in the presence of (*yichnal*) this figure. Note how Aj Pakal Tahn is said to be a "head lord" (*B'aah Ajaw*) in the first text, but that this could be suppressed in the second. Conversely, note how the *k'inich* title can go unrecorded in the name of the deity.

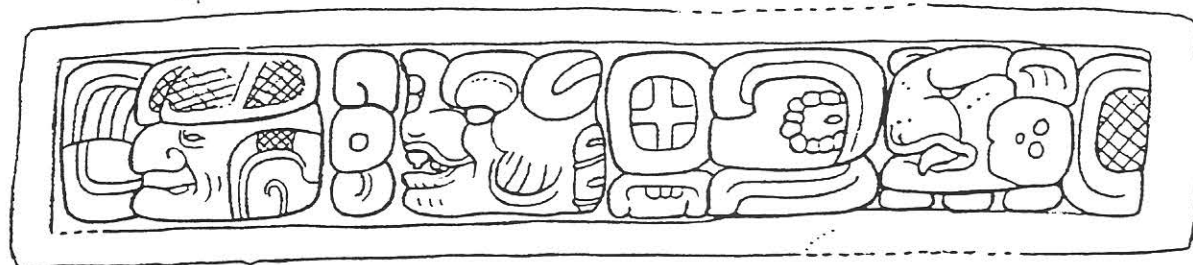




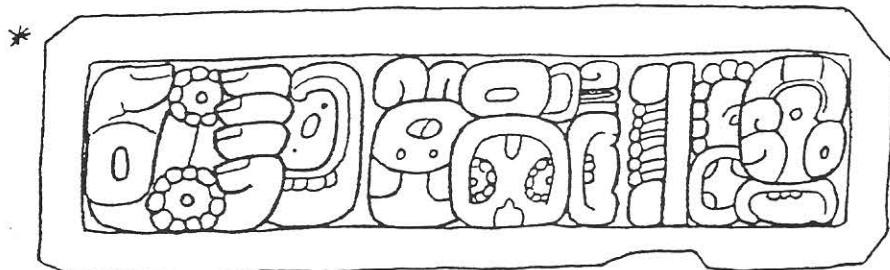
9.17.16.10.1 7 Imix 14 Xul (May 17, 787)
 Tonina M.p17/M.p44: In 787, a pair of stelae
 (originally possibly more) were erected with
 strangely self-referential texts, each describing
 the dedication of a *k'an tuun* "precious stone"
 carving — presumably the monuments themselves.
 The real interest lies, however, in the fact that one
 names the king, the other one of his leading
aj k'uhuun *ti sak huun*-titled nobles: B'ahlam-?



D E F G

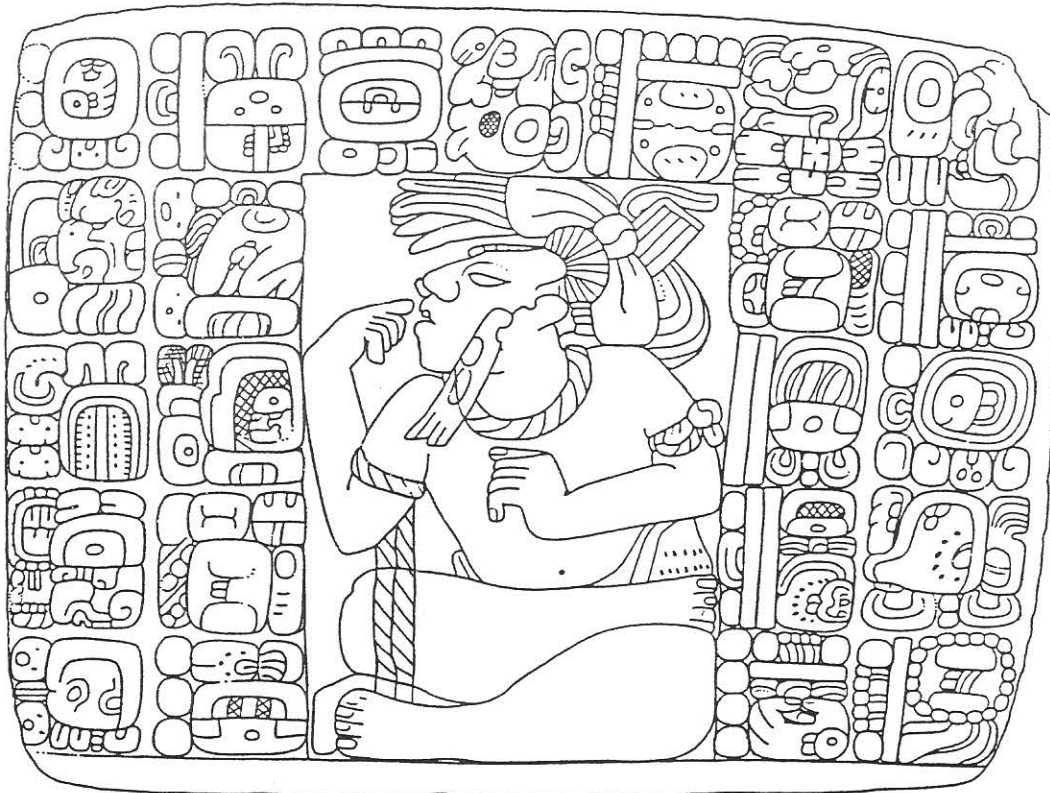
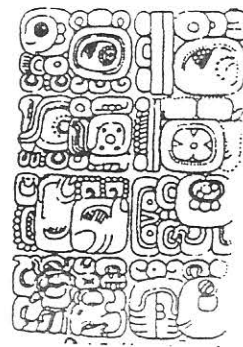


H I J



9.17.16.14.19 1 Kawak 12 Sak (August 23, 787)

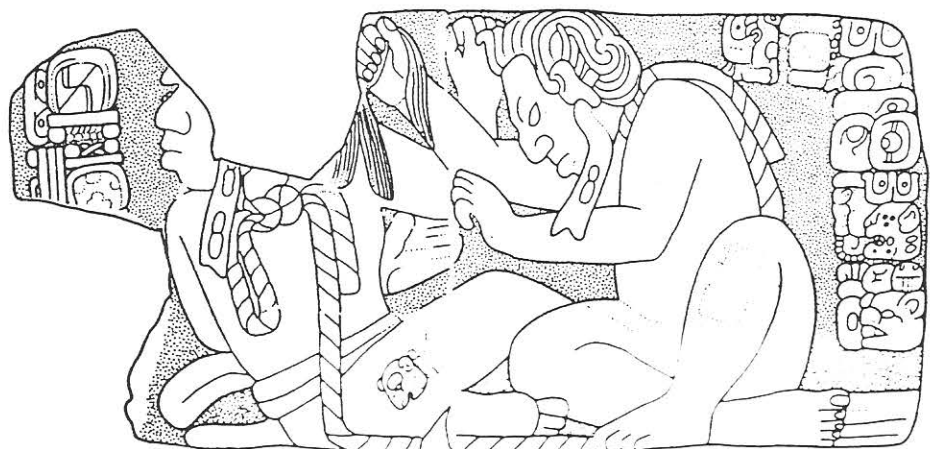
Piedras Negras Stela 12: capture of a "Lord of Fire" from Wa-Bird

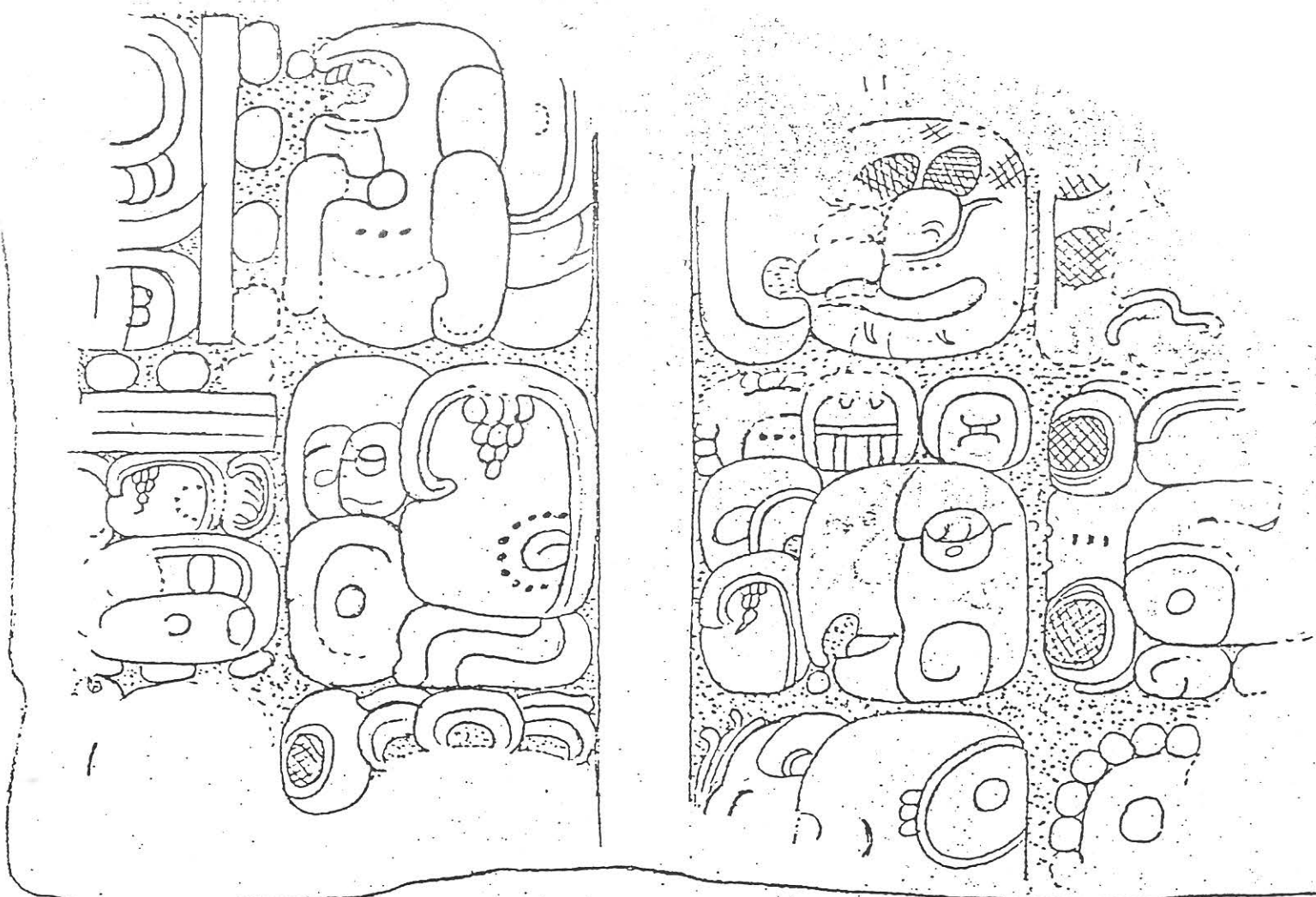


9.17.18.13.9 2 Muluk 12 Ch'en (July 13, 789)

Tonina M. 20/M.p7/M.p15: It seems clear that Ruler 8 saw himself in the same glorious martial tradition as earlier Tonina kings and he warred with the Pomoy kingdom (of which several undated prisoner sculptures can be attributed to). This time the victim is one Ucha'an Aj Chih "Master of He of Deer", the *yajaw k'ahk'* "Lord of Fire" of its ruler 9-K'awiil.

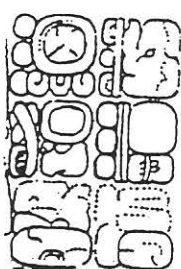
Although the event cannot be dated with certainty, Ruler 8 also attacked the polity of Sak Tz'i' and apparently sacked its capital, defeating its ruler "Stone-in-hand Star Jaguar". The battle is recounted on M.83, which also shows the resulting prisoners.





9.18.0.0.0 11 Ajaw 18 Pop

Pomona Panel X: This panel records the end of the 18th K'atun. It is the last K'atun ending in a whole series of such K'atun celebrations recorded at the site. Note that there is a *pipa* emblem glyph. Whether this refers to a different lord, or whether Tonina had shifted its principal seat is still not clear to us.

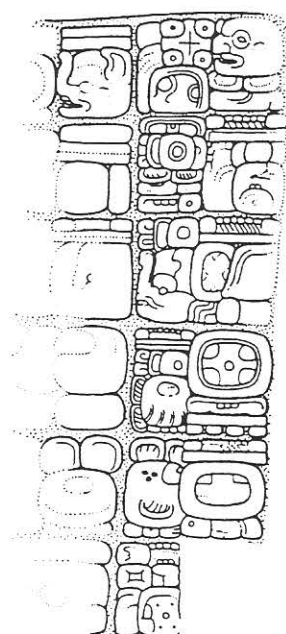


9.18.1.8.18 3 Etz'nab 6 Sotz' (April 1, 792)

La Mar Stela 3: ch'ak against an unknown place.

9.18.1.9.2 7 Ik' 10 Sotz' (April 5, 792)

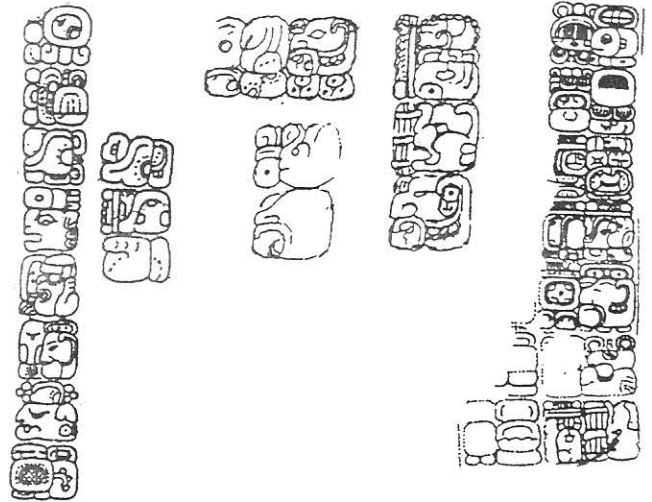
Piedras Negras Stela 12: Star war against Pomona



9.18.3.5.19 1 Kawak 2 Wayeb' (January 22, 794)

Piedras Negras Stela 12 and La Mar Stela 3:

Capture of a *sajal* of the Pomona lord. This is called "the second star war", suggesting that the first star war two years earlier was not the decisive blow it should have been in the eyes of the Piedras Negras lord. The prisoners taken by the lord of La Mar, a vassal of the king of Piedras Negras are presented to Piedras Negras Ruler 7 on the front side of Stela 12.



9.18.5.10.3 12 Ak'bal 11 Sotz' (Apr. 1, 796)

Tonina M. 83: Capture of a Sak Tz'i Lord by Ruler 8 (?).



9.18.5.10.3 12 Ak'bal 11 Sotz' (Apr. 1, 796)

Tonina M. 114: Another 'memorial stone', this one marks the death of Aj Kolol Te' in 796. The phrase itself is a little unusual, where we would expect to see the *k'a'ay* verb "extinguish, rot", we seem to see *och ha'* "water-enter". Today, Kolol is the name of a mountain not far from Tonina. A few months later a tomb ritual takes place for him on 9.18.6.5.3 12 Ak'bal 11 K'ayab (Dec. 17, 796).

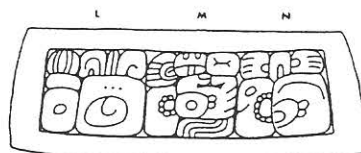
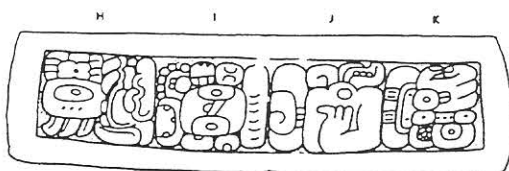
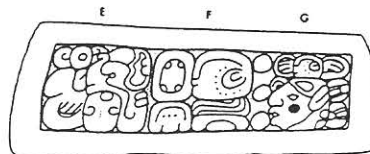
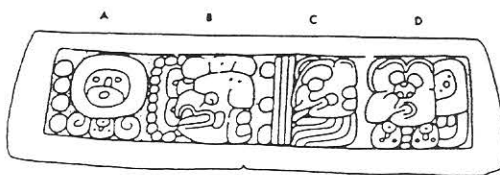
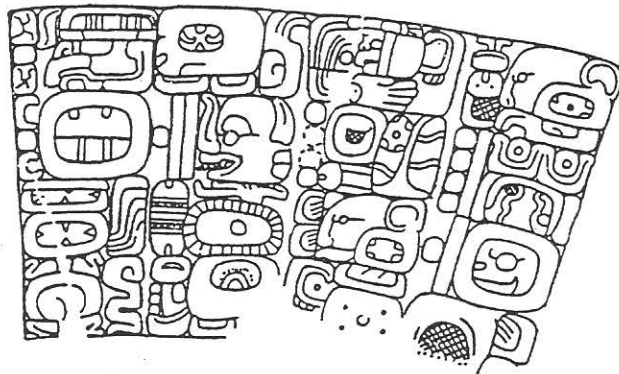
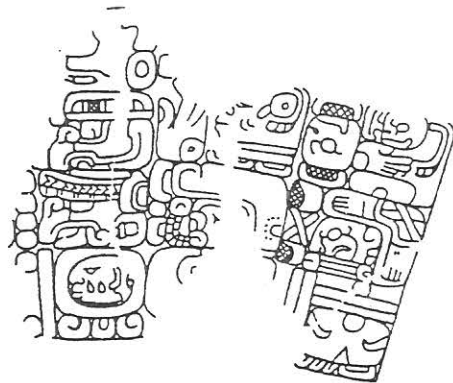
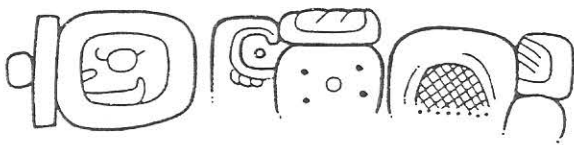
9.18.9.3.7 3 Manik' 0 Muwaan (Oct.27, 799)

Tonina M.p15: Ruler 8 conducted some kind of "second fire-entering" at the tomb of a king bearing the Itzamnaaj name. Since Ruler 8 seems to have re-erected the Early Classic M.106, it is probable that the reference is to the long-dead king of that name, rather than a more recent namesake —though it is hard to say for certain.

9.18.9.4.4 7 K'an 17 Muwaan (Nov. 13, 799)

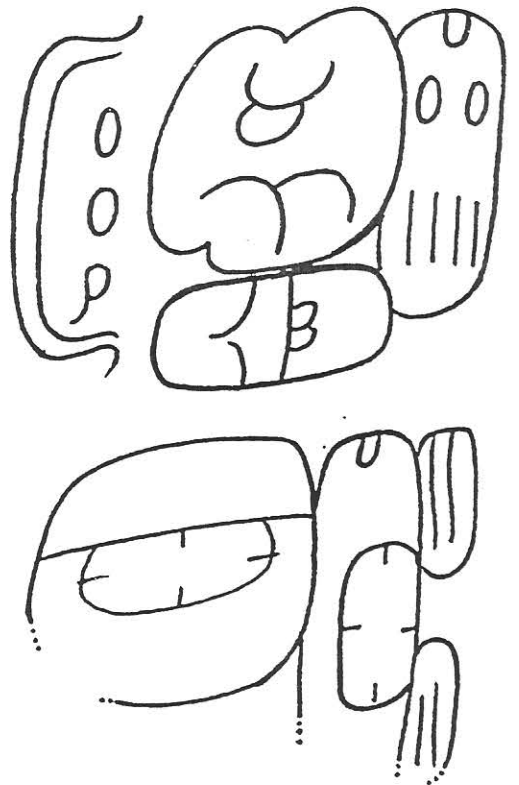
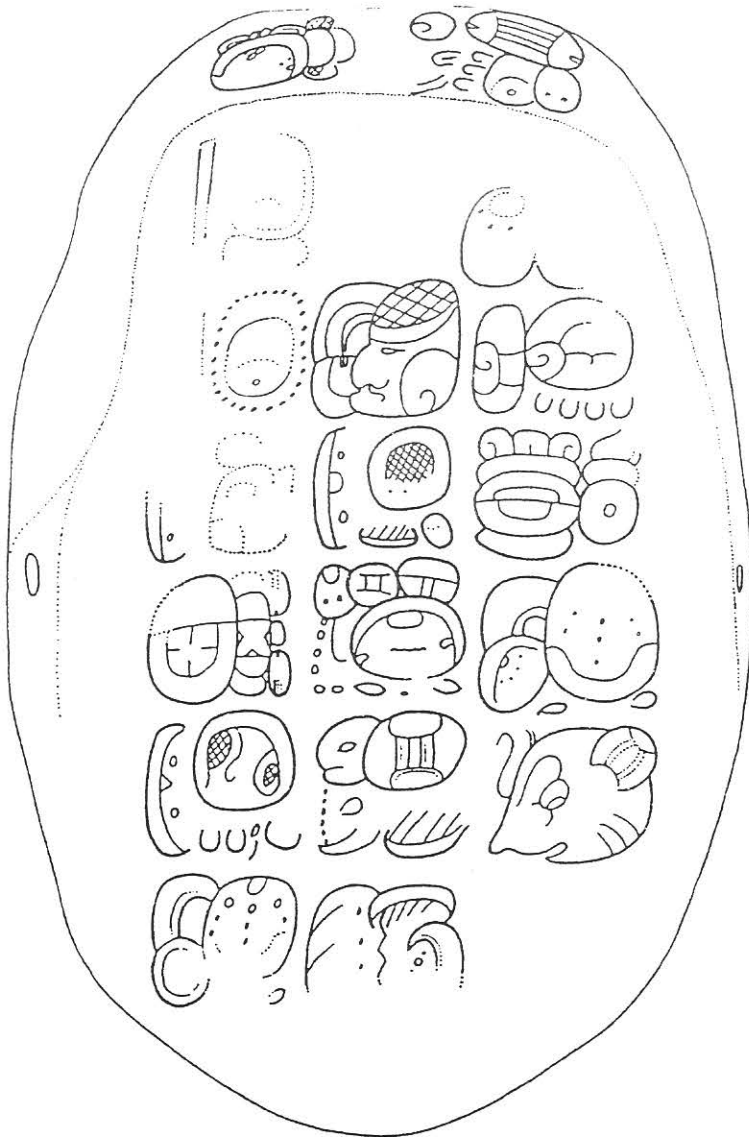
Palenque: Accession of Janaab' Pakal III

The accession of Janaab' Pakal III is the last recorded date at Palenque. The date is not recorded in a stone inscription but comes from an incised blackware vessel found in a modest sub-floor burial in a residential quarter of the city.



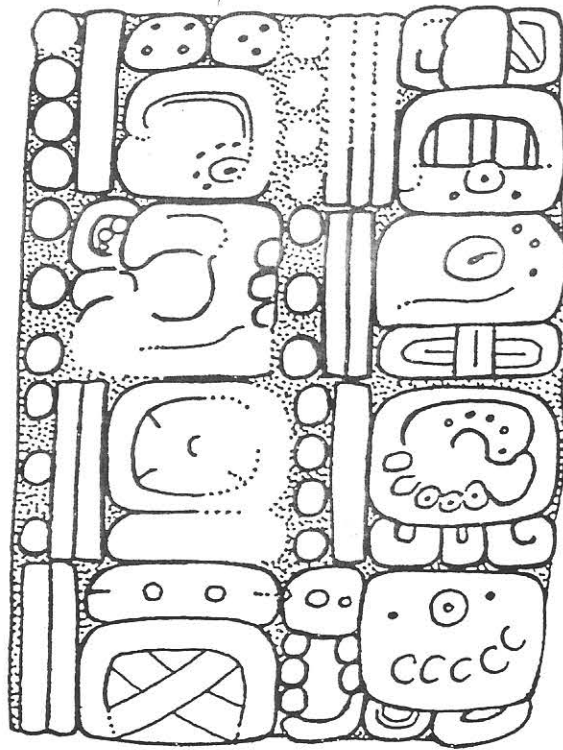
9.18.15.13.0 4 Ajaw 18 Xul (Apr. 6, 806)

Tonina M.95: Dedication by Ruler 8?????

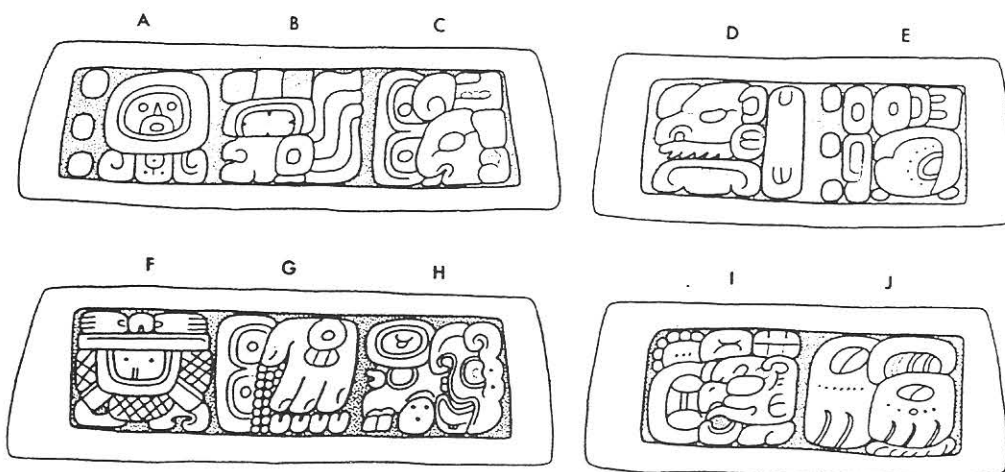


Late 8th-century (ca. A.D. 775 - 800)

Comalcalco Incised Brick 5 & Comayagua Head: A ruler of Comalcalco named El K'ihnich is named on both of these objects, the first found in the rubble of the tomb of Temple V at Comalcalco, the latter perhaps looted from that same tomb in antiquity. The latter text gives El K'ihnich the full 'Palenque' emblem glyph also carried by Tortuguero and Comalcalco lords.



9.19.3.13.*12 9 Eb 10 Sip (Mar. 7, 814)
Comalcalco Modelled Brick 1: missing verb and subject...

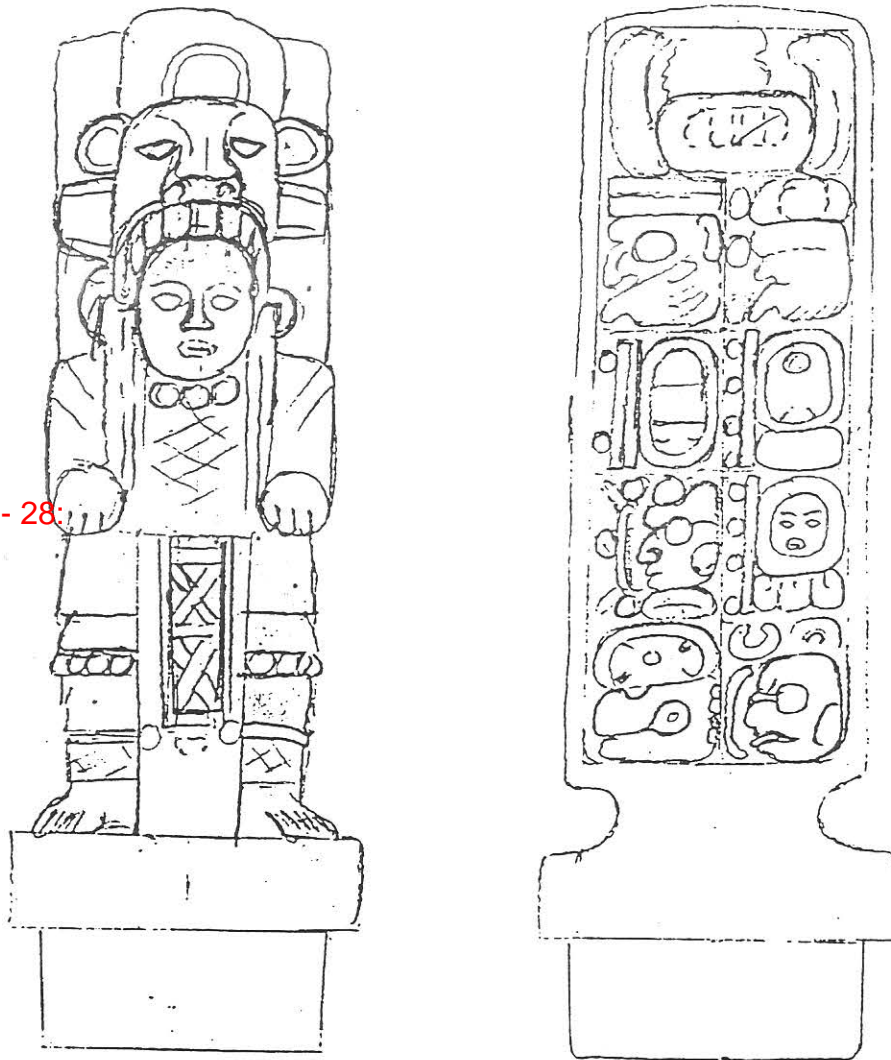


10.0.7.9.0 3 Ajaw 3 Sak (Aug. 1, 837)
Tonina M.104: This lone stela base is the only known record of Ruler 9, apparently named Uh Chapaat.

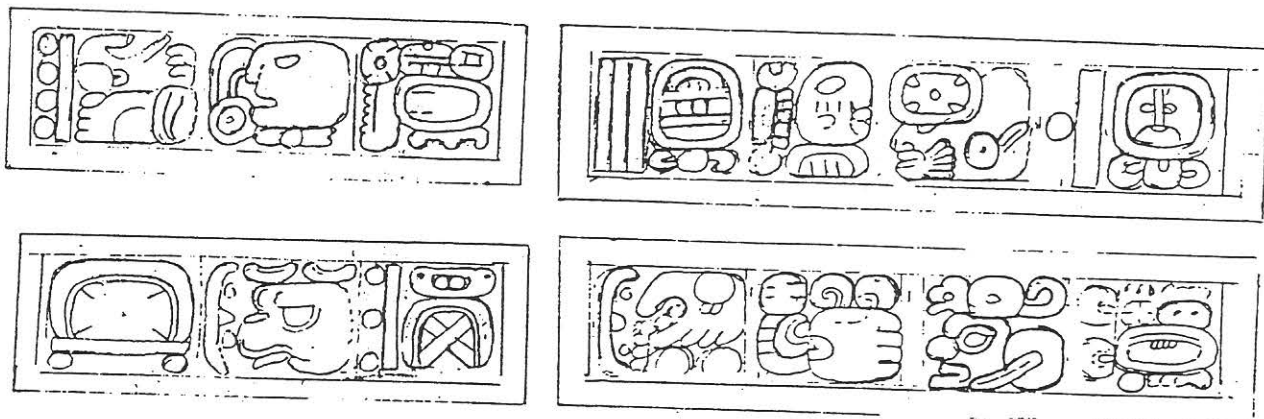
Binder J2, page 206:
10.03.12.09.06
9 Cimi 9 Mac

Binder A1, page 63:
10.03.17.09.00
9 Ahau 18 Zac

CMHI V 9 P 2, pp 27 - 28:
10.03.12.09.00
9 Ahau



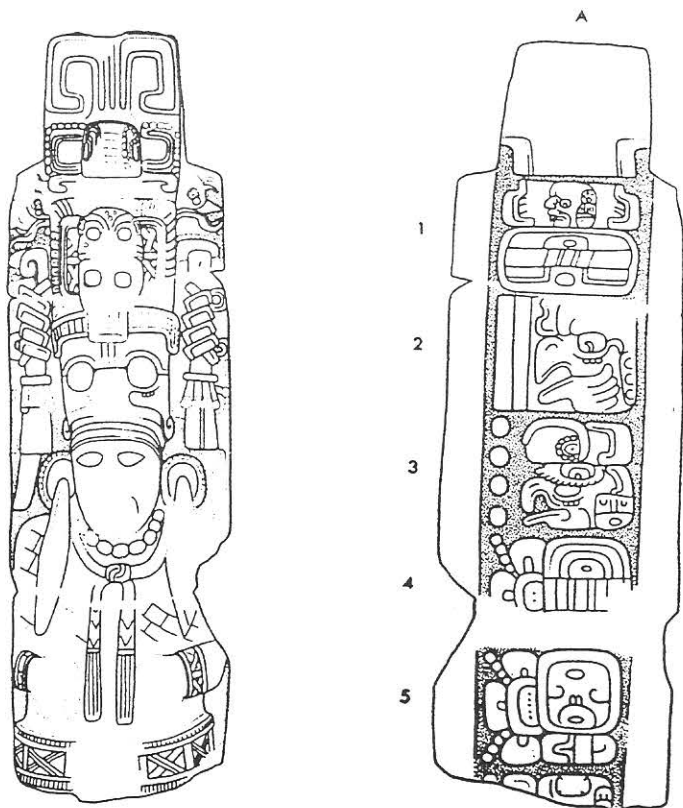
Tonina Monument 158 Stela



Tonina Monument 158 Base

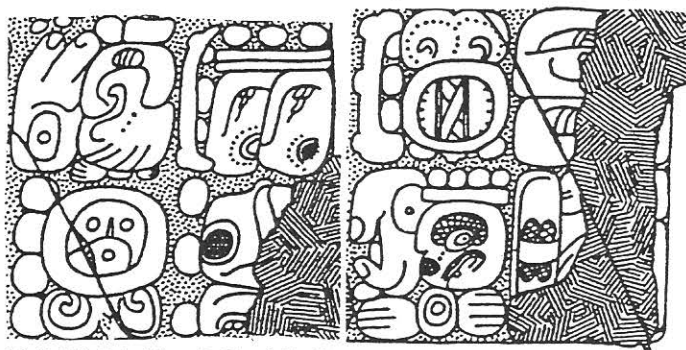
10.3.15. 0. 0 6 Ajaw 8 Sip (Feb. 10, 904) and 10.3.17.9.0 9 Ajaw 18 Sak (July 30, 906)

Tonina M.p1/M.p2: These two Period Ending dates appear on a small and crudely-carved stela/base pairing found close to the summit of the Tonina Acropolis. The name of Ruler 10 is probably to be made out "overseeing" a scattering ceremony.



10.4.0.0.0 12 Ajaw 3 Wo (Jan. 15, 909)

Tonina M.101: The last known Long Count date in the Maya world was carved at Tonina in 909.



13.0.0.0.0 4 Ajaw 3 K'ank'in (Dec. 10, 2012)

Tortuguero Mon. 6: Finished will be the 13th Bak'tun, The descent of Bolon Yokte will happen.

Apparently for the Maya this date is not end of the universe as many New Agers believe. Instead of the end of the world, we will expect the mailout for the XXXVth Maya Hieroglyphic Forum at Texas.

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NOTEBOOKS ON MAYA HIEROGLYPHIC WRITING

Beginning with the IInd Maya Workshop in 1978, Dr. Linda Schele and, after 1993, her co-presenters, and guest presenters, have prepared a Notebook for each Workshop. After 1998, Schele's successors have continued the tradition. In 1996, the name was changed from Workshop to Forum. These Notebooks not only serve the Workshops, but are also the only published materials documenting year by year the advance of the field of Maya hieroglyphic decipherment. All Notebooks are spiral bound with heavy paper covers. Each is divided into two major sections: an introduction to Maya glyphs and an analysis of glyphic texts. The former section is up-dated periodically to incorporate new discoveries and interpretations. Through the 1988 Workshop, the glyph texts used in the analysis sections were Classic period texts from Palenque, the Maya site at which the longest inscriptions occur. These texts were divided into three groups, one of which was analyzed each year, with relevant updating. Beginning in 1989, Workshops focused on other sites and topics, as elaborated below. The earliest Notebooks are largely of historical interest, the information in them having been superseded by that in later Notebooks, but those still in print are listed here for the convenience of individuals and libraries desiring to obtain as complete a set of Notebooks as possible.

1977-1981: I-Vth Workshops: Out of print

1982: VIth Workshop: \$35. 104 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the Palace Tablet, the Temple XVIII jamba, and the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, at Palenque. By Linda Schele.

1983: VIIth Workshop: \$35. 127 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the 3 panels in the Temple of the Inscriptions, at Palenque. By Linda Schele.

1984: VIIIth Workshop: \$35. 130 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the texts from the Temples of the Cross, Sun, and Foliated Cross at Palenque. By Linda Schele.

1985: IXth Workshop: \$35. 108 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the Palace Tablet, the Temple XVIII jamba, the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, and the Tablet of the Slaves, at Palenque. By Linda Schele.

1986: Xth Workshop: \$35. 129 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the 3 panels in the Temple of the Inscriptions, at Palenque. By L. Schele.

1987: XIth Workshop: \$35. 150 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the texts from the Temples of the Cross, Sun, and Foliated Cross at Palenque. By Linda Schele.

1988: XIIth Workshop: \$35. 113 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and analyses of the Palace Tablet, the Temple VIII jamba, the Tablet of the Slaves, and the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, at Palenque. By Linda Schele.

1989: XIIIth Workshop: \$35. 127 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and the texts of Copan. By Linda Schele.

1990: XIVth Workshop: \$35. 174 pages divided roughly equally between explanatory material and the texts of Tikal. By Linda Schele.

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1992: XVIth Workshop: \$35. 259 pages, divided between explanatory material, texts from the Group of the Cross at Palenque, and the 1992 discoveries about Maya creation and cosmology. By Linda Schele.

1993: XVIIth Workshop: \$35. 165 pages, divided between introductory material and the texts and commentary relevant to the Dynastic History of Palenque. By Linda Schele and Peter Mathews.

1994: XVIIIth Workshop: \$40. 165 pages, divided between explanatory material, and images, texts, and commentary relevant to Venus-Tlaloc Warfare and the Peten Wars. By Linda Schele and Nikolai Grube.

1995: XIXth Workshop: \$40. 210 pages, divided between explanatory material, and images, text, and commentary on the last 200 years of Classic Maya history. By Linda Schele and Nikolai Grube.

1996: XXth Forum (= Workshop): \$45. 226 pages, divided between explanatory material, and images, glyph texts, and commentary on Quirigua and Copan: Sibling Rivalry in a Classic Period Kingdom. By Linda Schele and Matthew Cooper.

1997: XXIst Forum (= Workshop): \$45. 247 pages, divided between explanatory material, and images, glyphic texts, and commentary on the Dresden Codex. By Linda Schele and Nikolai Grube.

1998: XXIInd Forum (= Workshop): \$45. 173 pages. Deciphering Maya Politics. Divided between explanatory material and glyphic texts and commentary. By Nikolai Grube and Simon Martin.

1999: XXIIIrd Forum (= Workshop): \$45. 174 pages. Language and Linguistic Structure of Ancient Maya Writing & Gods and the Supernatural. Divided between explanatory material and glyphic texts and commentary. By David Stuart, Stephen Houston, and John Robertson.

2000: XXIVth Forum: \$45. 156 Pages. Tikal and Its Neighbors. Introductory section by Linda Schele. Tikal section by Nikolai Grube and Simon Martin.

2001: XXVth Forum: \$45. 232 pages. Early Classic Maya Glyphs/Epi-Olmec La Mojarra Script. Introductory section by L. Schele, updates by N. Grube. Maya section by N. Grube and S. Martin. Epi-Olmec section by Terrence Kaufman and John Justeson.

2002: XXVIth Forum: \$45. Palenque and Its Neighbors. Completely rewritten and updated introductory section by Nikolai Grube. Palenque section by Grube and Simon Martin. Available after March 20, 2002.

Prices include all shipping and handling. Order on the registration form, or from Maya Workshop Foundation, PO Box 3500, Austin Texas 78764-3500. For orders outside the US and Canada, contact the Mesoamerican Heritage Institute, 510 West Forest, Houston, Texas, 77079-6914 USA. Email: mhipkl@netropolis.net.

FORUM AND WORKSHOP TRANSCRIPTS

Complete transcripts ("Proceedings") of the lectures of Dr. Linda Schele, Peter Mathews, Nikolai Grube, Simon Martin, David Stuart, Stephen Houston, John Robertson, Terrence Kaufman, and John Justeson at the Workshops/Forums on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing at the Maya Meetings at Texas are now available. Beginning with 1996, the name of the event changed from Workshop to Forum. Transcribed and edited by Phil Wanyerka of Southern Illinois University, with the approval and corrections of the presenters, each volume contains the verbatim text of approximately 12 hours of lectures, together with figures, maps, and other useful aids to following the text. Each comes spiral-bound, with cardstock covers.

The Copan lectures (1989 Workshop): 384 pages, \$45. **The Tikal lectures** (1990 Workshop): 266 pages, indexed, \$40. **The Yaxchilan lectures** (1991 Workshop): 254 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Origins lectures** (1992 "Creation" Workshop): 243 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Palenque lectures** (1993 Workshop): 195 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Star Wars Lectures** (1994 "Venus-Tlaloc Warfare" Workshop): 202 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Terminal Classic lectures** (1995 Workshop): 157 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Quirigua/Copan lectures** (1996 Forum = Workshop): 210 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Dresden Codex lectures** (1997 Forum): 192 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Deciphering Maya Politics Lectures** (1998 Forum): 170 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Mayan Language/Maya Gods lectures** (1999 Forum): 216 pages, indexed, \$45. **The Tikal and Neighbors lectures** (2000 Forum), \$45. **The Early Classic Glyphs/Epi-Olmec La Mojarra Script lectures** (2001 Forum), 224 pages, indexed, \$45. Prices include all shipping and handling. Order from the Maya Workshop Foundation, P.O. Box 3500, Austin TX 78764-3500, or on the registration form.

THE INSCRIPTIONS OF PALENQUE

Fifteen years is a long time in the fast-moving world of Maya Hieroglyphic decipherment. Gradually, the original translations offered in the **PALENQUE TRIAD** have gotten out of date. And much more has been learned. Using the original format, an **updated and corrected** second edition is now available: together in one volume: the hieroglyphic inscriptions and glyph-by-glyph translations and commentary that appear in the Notebooks of the 1986, 1987, and 1988 Workshops on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing, updated for 1999. Not included are the introductory sections of these Notebooks. The **PALENQUE TRIAD** provides a convenient reference to the major inscriptions at Palenque, including Palace Tablet, the Tablet of The Slaves, the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, the Temple of the Inscriptions panels, and the texts from the Temples of the Cross, Sun, and Foliated Cross. The volume comes spiral-bound with cardstock covers. \$45, postpaid. Available from the Maya Workshop Foundation, P.O. Box 3500, Austin, TX 78764-3500, or order on the registration form.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS DRAWINGS

The Maya city of Piedras Negras, with its exquisite lintels, altars, and stelae, has long been a source of fascination for artist-epigrapher John Montgomery.

For years, with skilled hands and painstaking dedication, John has labored to produce a complete record of the monuments of that beautiful city on the shores of the Usumacinta River. Based on personal observation, augmented by descriptions, drawings, and photos of both early and recent visitors to the site, some 140 drawings have been completed to date.

Many of these accurate, highly-regarded drawings have circulated privately for use in classes and research workshops at the University of Texas, the Maya Meetings at Texas, the Penn Maya Weekend, and elsewhere, allowing John to benefit from comments and suggestions from art-historians and epigraphers in his production of the final versions.

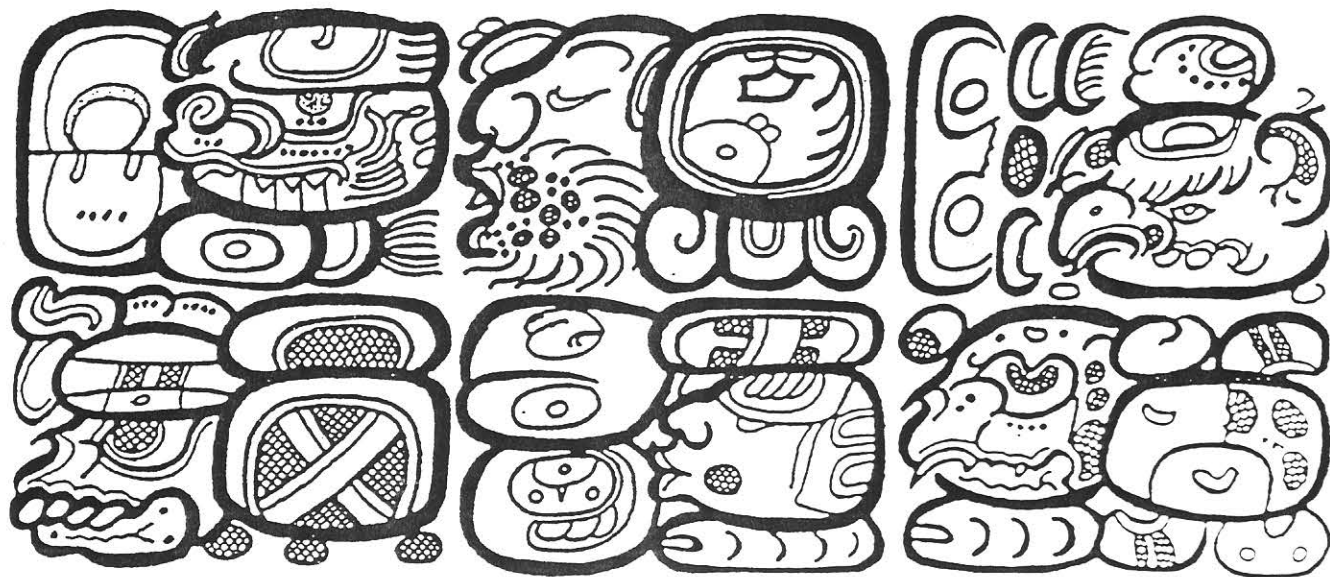
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MIXTEC NOTEBOOKS

The Mixtec Pictographic Writing Workshop Notebooks bring together information from widely scattered, difficult to locate sources, as well as new insights and analysis. The current year's Notebook for the will be available at and after the Workshop. The Notebooks are prepared by John Pohl, Director of Mixtec Studies at the Texas Meetings, with contributions by Robert Williams, and others. Dr. Pohl is a Mixtec expert and research archaeologist at UCLA's Fowler Museum. Each volume will contain some introductory material with updates and changes, and a body of material specific to that year's topic. Each comes spiral-bound with card stock covers. The First Notebook, for the 1994 Workshop, covers the Codex Zouche-Nuttall. 134 pages, \$35. 1995 Workshop: Codex Vindobonensis. 144 pages, \$35. 1996 Workshop: Codex Bodley. 176 pages, \$45. 1997 Workshop: Borgia Codex. 90 pages, \$45. 1998 Workshop: Codex Selden. 135 pages, \$45. 1999 Workshop: Codex Columbino-Becker. 138 pages, \$45. 2000 Workshop: the frescoes of Mitla and other postclassic murals. 105 pages, \$45. 2001 Workshop: The Selden Roll. \$45. 2002 Workshop: Lienzos of Coixtlahuaca. \$45. Prices include all shipping and handling. Order on the registration form, or from Maya Workshop Foundation, P.O. Box 3500, Austin TX 78764-3500.

Tablet of the 96 Glyphs Poster

The text of the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs preserves the calligraphic beauty of glyphs written with a brush, and indeed it may have been carved by the same master hand that painted its hieroglyphic text. All its fine qualities of detail and shading have been admirably captured in Linda Schele's drawing of its glyph text, and are faithfully reproduced in a dramatic poster. Individual glyphs are roughly one inch by one-and-one-half inches in size, the entire text area measures over 28 inches in width by more than 12 inches in height. The poster is 35 inches wide and 23 inches high, printed in black ink on heavyweight white semi-glossy poster stock. Truly a masterpiece of Classic Mayan calligraphic art, this beautiful poster is available for just \$25, postage and handling included. The poster comes with a brochure containing a glyph-by-glyph translation of the entire text.



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